LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXVII, 1959/1881 (Saka)

[December 14 to 22, 1959/Agrahayana 23 to Pausa 1, 1881 (Saka)]

[H SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXVII contains Nos. 21 to 27)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N. B.—*The Sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.*

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 18, 1959/*Agrahayana* 27, 1881 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Membership of Trade Unions

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*1615. { **Shri Keshava:** **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps, if any, Government have taken to make it obligatory for Trade Unions to prescribe the minimum membership fee of four annas per month as agreed to by the Indian Labour Conference in May, 1958; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Proposals for amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act including the one relating to the membership fee are under consideration.

Shri Keshava: May I know if it is fact that the present amendment is a very small one, that it is very difficult for the trade unions to function properly with the present rate of subscription which is two annas per month and whether this matter was discussed at the labour council meeting at Madras? May I also know when the Government are likely to introduce the Bill?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This question was considered both in Madras and Naini Tal along with some other provisions of the Trade Union Act, and I believe that by the next session or so we will be able to introduce an amending Bill.

Industrial Fasteners

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*1617. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** **Shri R. C. Majhi:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial fasteners in the small-scale sector in Northern region are not able to produce upto their installed capacity due to the shortage of raw material; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to meet their demand?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is a fact that shortage of raw materials had been experienced by several units in the Small Scale Sector all over the country including those manufacturing industrial fasteners as their demand is continuously rising and the scarcity of foreign exchange does not permit larger imports of raw materials.

(b) Allocation of steel to small scale units has been substantially increased during 1959-60.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what is the total shortage of raw materials in our country for this industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This industry consumes much of steel and all the shortage of steel naturally gets distributed to different indus-

tries. The shortage in this particular sector may be about 25,000 tons.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know by what time this shortage could be met from our own indigenous production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is our estimate that as soon as all the three national steel plants go into full production, perhaps the position will be much easier, though at the rate at which the demand for steel consumption is going up I am not quite sure whether the position will be completely eased even then.

Manufacture of Dairy Machinery

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*1018. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture the complete range of Dairy machinery in the country;

(b) if so, the name of the firm which proposes to manufacture it;

(c) whether any collaboration with other firms has been sought for; and

(d) if so, the names of the firms who intend to collaborate?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Government have recently approved three schemes for the manufacture of a wide range of Dairy machinery. These are:—

Name of the Indian firm	Name of the foreign collaborators
1. M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	1. M/s Silkeborg Maskinfabrik, Denmark. 2. M/s Wright Hargreaves Engg. Co. U.K.
2. M/s Alfa Laval India (P) Ltd.	M/s A. B. Separators Stockholm, Sweden.
3. M/s Vulcan Trading Co.(P) Ltd.	M/s Graham Brock Manufacturing Co. Ltd., U.K.

The actual sites of these units at (2) and (3) above are still not finalised by the parties concerned.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that there are three Indian firms collaborating with three foreign firms. May I know the nature of the collaboration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The nature of the collaboration is broadly to cover the entire range of the dairy industry. As, in the third Plan, we propose to establish a large number of dairies both in the public and the private sector and also in the co-operative sector, these three firms have been licensed for the entire range of dairy machinery.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that the sites for two of the firms have not yet been finalised while the site for the first firm has been finalised. May I know where the plant will be located?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have not had any indication about it; it may be somewhere in the region of West Bengal, but they have not yet definitely named the place. A survey is taking place and the sites will be located according to the expert opinion. One firm is already manufacturing dairy machinery in the Bombay State.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any part of this machinery is being manufactured in India at present and is supplied?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 35 per cent—perhaps a little more than that—of dairy machinery is even now being made, and particularly a wide range of the washing part of the dairy industry is now being manufactured in India.

Rise in Price of Silver

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*1019. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.

146 on the 20th August, 1959 and late:

(a) the reasons for the continued ise in price of silver in the country; nd

(b) what attempts have been made o bring down the price?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The rise in silver prices has been mainly due to the carcity of stocks relative to demand. The other reasons for the rise are (i) operations of speculators in the futures market; and (ii) the growing pressure of demand stemming partly from the bumper agricultural crops.

(b) The price of silver is not controlled by the Government, and therefore, the question of bringing it down does not arise.

Shri Ranga: May I know how far this rise in the price of silver is accountable to a fall in the price of the rupee?

Shri Kanungo: It is not at all related to it.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that the admitted inflation that has been taking place to the tune of 29 per cent since 1949 has had no effect at all on the rise in the price of silver?

Shri Kanungo: I am not competent to give an opinion about the effect of inflation, if there is any, but the reason for the rise in silver price is, the demand is much higher than the supply, and in our country gold and silver are used also for purposes other than industrial.

Investigation in the Working of Industrial Concerns

*1628. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Panigrahi: }

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 13 on the 3rd August 1959 and state:

(a) whether the investigation in regard to the working of certain industrial concerns has since been completed;

(b) if so, the results of the investigation; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). While financial assistance in respect of a couple of industries has been withdrawn, steps are being taken in respect of others in consultation with the State Government and the parties concerned to remove the difficulties mentioned in reply to part (a) of the Starred Question No. 13, answered on the 3rd August, 1959. A phased programme for the implementation of each scheme is also being drawn up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question as to the amount involved, the hon. Minister said that the amount was about Rs. 3 crores, and that they could employ only 3,000 displaced persons. I want to know which are those concerns and how the money was distributed among them and also the total money invested and the total money yet to be given.

Shri P. S. Naskar: In West Bengal, about 18 schemes were sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 2·01 crores has been advanced to the industries so far. The total employment of displaced persons is 3,493. In consultation with the State Governments, we are looking into the affairs of all the industrial concerns with a view to increase employment for displaced persons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to the statement of the hon. Minister, Rs. 2·01 crores were advanced. I want to know how this money was advanced, and under which scheme; also, when they were asked to complete the job and the steps taken against the concerns up to this time.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna): In certain areas we have done fairly well; in certain places progress has been entirely unsatisfactory. For example, if you take the transport scheme, there, the employment has been practically 100 per cent. In regard to those schemes where the progress was unsatisfactory. I invited the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India to get each scheme examined. We have also discussed each scheme with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and action is being taken in regard to every scheme where we find that the money has not been properly spent or the performance, according to our schedule or programme has not been done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister said that the departmental proceedings were going on against certain industrial concerns. I want to know whether that particular committee has submitted its report and, if so, what are its findings.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There was no committee exactly. I had said that the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India was invited to look into the whole matter, and action has been taken in regard to each scheme. Notice was issued to those persons to whom money was advanced, asking them that according to the contract they should set up the mills or the money should be called back. That is what we have told the State Governments.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government proposes to advance any further loans so that the displaced persons may find employment in those concerns, or, whether the Government proposes to start new industrial concerns?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We have started a big industrial corporation with a capital of Rs. 10 crores and we have got a number of directors. The main idea is to set up industries in the eastern region including perhaps Dandakaranya which the hon. Member may have in mind, and also including Orissa, where employment can be given to displaced persons.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is Government aware that a long period elapsed before sanction could be given for a mill in West Bengal due to some delay on the part of the Commerce Ministry?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The presumption of the hon. Lady Member would not be correct. Of course, in one particular case, there was a certain amount of delay, but that was due to the policy that the Commerce Ministry was then pursuing in regard to the textile industry. But generally, in most cases, sanction has been made within a period of two to six months.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Previously I had asked the question, whether the results of the investigations are known and who are the officers, whether of the Central or the State Government, who are investigating the cases. The Deputy Minister, Shri Naskar, replied that,

> "The enquiry was departmental. Officers of our Ministry, officers of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and officers of the West Bengal Government were associated with it."

But now the hon. Minister says that this was done according to the wishes of the Textile Commissioner. I want to know whether the departmental enquiry was ever conducted or not and if so, what are the results?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I said that I invited the Textile Commissioner. I also said that discussed the matter with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and at that time, the Director of Industries was there; their Secretary was there. When I go there, my Secretary is also there with me. So, we do not have discussions on a personal level; all these matters are discussed at the official level.

Cotton Textile Mill in West Bengal

*1621. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report of the statement of the Minister of Rehabilitation (published in the *Statesman* of the 18th September, 1959) that it took about three years to sanction the Industrial scheme of a cotton mill in West Bengal to provide employment to displaced persons because of a sudden change in the Commerce Ministry's policy in the issue of licences for additional spindles; and

(b) whether the Ministry took any steps to avoid the delay caused by such change?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The application referred to is presumably that of Janakinath Cotton Textile Mills. It was received in the Commerce and Industry Ministry on 20-12-1955. At that time the policy regarding installation of additional spindles was under review in the light of the Karve Committee's recommendations. A final decision was taken regarding this policy in July 1956. In the same month the application was placed before the Licensing Committee and after observing the formalities, a licence was issued on 28-9-1956. It is, therefore, not correct to say that it took about three years to sanction the scheme because of a sudden change in the Commerce Ministry's policy.

(b) Once a decision was taken regarding the policy, there was no delay in the issue of a licence. The question of taking steps to avoid the delay does not, therefore, arise.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: In the statement it is stated that it is not correct to say that it took about three years to sanction the scheme. Will the hon. Minister kindly say whether he had ascertained from the Rehabilitation Minister whether that Ministry was in any way responsible for the publication of the news that the delay had actually occurred?

Shri Kanungo: Just now the hon. Rehabilitation Minister has explained that the application of a particular industrial undertaking in 1955 was not considered, because then the policy of the Government regarding the textile industry was not settled. But when the policy was decided in 1956, the licences were issued in a matter of three months.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: My question was, has the Commerce Ministry ascertained from the Rehabilitation Ministry whether that Ministry was in any way responsible for the publication of the news that the delay of three years had actually occurred, which is now being denied?

Shri Kanungo: We need not ask about it. The statement was published in the Press. Though it looked as if there was a delay of more than 2 years, the fact is that actual period taken is three months, because the policy of the Government in regard to the textile industry was not decided then.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: What is the number of spindles that this mill had asked for and when they were made available to them?

Shri Kanungo: This particular mill had asked for 25,000 spindles. The licence has been revoked because they did not take any steps.

Shri Tangamani: The licence was granted as early as 1956. May I know whether they have placed any orders for the spindles for which they had obtained the licence?

Shri Kanungo: I have just now said that in this particular case, the licence has been revoked because no effective steps were taken.

Atomic Power Station

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*1822. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Keshava: / Shri Rameshwar Tantia: / Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1255 on the 9th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the establishment of the first Atomic Power Station;

(b) if so, when and where it will be set up; and

(c) what will be its cost and capacity to generate power?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Considerable progress has been made in the matter of site selection for the proposed atomic power station. However, before a final decision about the site cane be taken, a number of investigations such as hydrographic surveys, aerial surveys, sub-soil investigations etc. have to be completed and the economic assessment of developing the alternative sites would have to be made. This work is in progress and it is expected that a final decision on the site would be taken by March 1960.

(c) The earlier decision with regard to the capacity was that it would be 250,000 kw with only one reactor supplying the whole of this power. The question whether the station should consist of one 250 MW reactor unit or two 150 MW reactor units is under examination. The final decision is expected to be taken very soon in consultation with the Planning Commission.

The earlier estimated cost of Rs. 1,700 per kw of installed capacity is still expected to hold good.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how long it will take for this station to function after the site has been selected and the reactors and other things have been put up?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not say exactly; I imagine about three years.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government propose to invite any foreign collaboration for this proposed atomic power station and if so, what is the proposed component of the foreign collaboration?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know what type of foreign collaboration the hon. Member is thinking it terms of. But we are receiving co-operative help in various ways in regard to the development of atomic energy from a number of countries—the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. But that is, of course, general. Specifically about a particular plant, I cannot say at this stage.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Originally it was planned to establish the atomic power station somewhere between Cambay and Ahmedabad. May I know why alternative sites are taken into consideration now, in view of the fact that the original selection was made because it was far away from the fuel resources and coal-mining areas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No original selection was finally made at any time. Various sites have been mentioned and among them the sites which the hon. Member has referred to. But that has not been finalised. Also, there may be the question of erecting more than one atomic power station.

Shri Goray: In view of the fact that in England, they are having second thoughts about developing power from atomic stations, is this decision likely to be revised or changed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As a matter of fact, we considered it again and again and only very recently the whole matter was discussed very fully abroad in some conference on atomic energy

in England and America. It was found that putting up an atomic power station in India was roughly 20 per cent. cheaper than in the western countries, because of costs, etc. The actual cost of the electric power would be comparable to the present; it just depends on how far you put it. If you put up such a station at Jharia, it will be very expensive because coal is there. But if you put it up in the large tracts of Rajasthan or in Western India, then it becomes competitive. It should be remembered also that this is the present position. It goes on improving. From our point of view, it is important that we should start, so that we may gain experience in course of time. Otherwise, we will be left behind at a later stage.

Shri Palaniyandy: Do Government have any proposal to have any atomic station in the southern region, as in Madras?

Mr. Speaker: They are all being considered

Shri Goray: May I know whether this power station would be of the breeder type or some other type creating its own fuel?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Or the swimming pool type?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That comes at a later stage, I believe. You have to start with some fuel which has been already obtained from somewhere. Later on it starts generating its own fuel.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government have made any estimate of the foreign exchange component that will be necessary for importing machinery for this station?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir; very detailed estimates have been made. As a matter of fact, Dr. Bhabha, in his address to the Members of Parliament, has gone into the matter. I am sorry I cannot keep all these figures in my mind. But the real foreign exchange component is the fuel element which we have to obtain to begin with from outside.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: While expanding the atomic power stations, has the Government an eye on the necessary requirements of thorium and uranium?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That, of course, is a very basic thing to be kept in mind.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Pangarkar; absent.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: 1023.

An Hon. Member: There are other names before his.

Mr. Speaker: Any hon. Member, whose name is in the list, can rise and put the question. I will give opportunity to put supplementaries to all of them.

Third Five Year Plan

\+

*1023. **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Kumari M. Vedakumari:
Shri L Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 165 on the 6th August, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in regard to the formation of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): During September and October, the

Planning Commission reviewed the tentative proposals of all the Working Groups in consultation with them. Three new Working Groups were constituted for the study of problems of price policy, exports and imports in relation to production programmes, and programmes of co-operative development. The Panel of Economists has also met and considered various basic questions. Preliminary informal consultations are taking place with representatives of State Governments during discussions for the Annual Plan for 1960-61. The Planning Commission is now engaged in considering the more important issues of the Third Plan with a view to drawing up a Draft Outline in the course of the next two or three months.

Shri Panigrahi: It has been stated in the newspapers that the estimate for the Third Five Year Plan is about Rs. 10,000 crores of investment. May I know whether the Planning Commission is again revising this target?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No target has been fixed so far. The Working Groups are working and everything is tentative at the present moment.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: Which was the price level that was taken as the basis for the calculation of the Third Five Year Plan?

Mr. Speaker: I could not hear the question.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: Which was the price level that was taken as the basis for the calculation of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The current price level.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should look at me when putting the question.

Shri Panigrahi: It has been published in almost every newspaper that the estimate has been fixed at Rs. 10,000 crores. We would like to know whether this estimate is really the correct estimate and, if so, what are the resources internal and external?

Shri Nanda: This has not yet been finalized and, therefore, it is not possible to give the final figure. There is no question of revision.

Shri Kasliwal: We have been told that the Third Plan will continue to lay emphasis on heavy industries. What are the heavy industries which the Planning Commission has in mind for the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): It is difficult to indicate the exact industries. But, in view of the recent developments, it is obvious that there should be greater emphasis on heavy industries. Steel, power, and machine building plants etc. are some of the things which we have in mind.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the basis on which the Working Groups and the State Governments are proceeding? Until and unless something has been indicated from the Centre, they cannot work in the vacuum. There must be certain basis on which to proceed. What is the basis which has been indicated?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I would like to make it clear that for the Working Groups we have the projection given in the Second Plan. That projection gives an investment figure of Rs. 9,900 crores. We are working more or less on that basis.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the panel on employment has submitted its final report and, if so, the approximate employment potential in the Third Plan?

Shri S. N. Mishra: How can any figure in regard to employment be given at this stage when we have not got all the targets and programmes finalised?

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether ship-building industry will be included in heavy industries or not?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Yes, that is very important thing.

Mr. Speaker: Has it been answered?

Shri S. N. Mishra: That is very important.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Will it be included or not?

Mr. Speaker: It seems it has not been finalized. By the time we meet next year it will be ready and I will give an opportunity to members.

Shri S. N. Mishra: The second shipyard has been sanctioned, and this is a subject which has been engaging our attention.

Shri Punnoose: It has been stated that State Governments are being consulted. May I know whether in the case of Kerala an opportunity will be given to the elected Government to be consulted on this?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Most certainly, Sir.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering the fact that Calcutta port will be of primary importance in the Third Plan and Rs. 56 crores will be needed for that, is it included in the core of the Plan as at present?

Shri S. N. Mishra: For the exact details I would request the hon. Member to address the Ministry concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that some delay is involved in the schedule formulating the Third Plan and, if so, whether the criticism that it is due to the association of senior Government officials who have to do administrative jobs and who have to undertake tours abroad in the nature of their duties is true or not?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I could not get the question.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I answer it, Sir? There has been no delay.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether in the Third Plan emphasis will be given to the expansion of defence establishments, particularly with a view to become self-sufficient in our defence requirements.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, sir. Self-sufficiency is a big word in regard to defence, as in regard to anything. No country is ever self-sufficient, because something new happens; all the time it is trying to be sufficient; but, broadly speaking, that is our wish, and that is our attempt.

Mr. Speaker: When is the draft likely to be completed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The date of the draft was proclaimed about a year ago—it will be completed in the middle of 1960.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: Hon. members will kindly hear me. Each hon. Member will have some suggestion in regard to the formulation of the Plan. All these suggestions may be sent to the Government in writing. Shall I go on allowing every hon. Member to give every suggestion on the floor of the House? There is no draft Plan yet. What is the question that has to be put? Next question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Regarding the draft plan.....

Mr. Speaker: So far as the draft is concerned, on the previous occasion it was placed before the House, and the House itself was divided into four working groups according to the nature of the subjects, and the members were allowed to give their views; ultimately, it came before the House.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The practice in the past years has been to prepare a full draft. Planning Commission prepares it; Government considers it; the National Development Council considers it. All this is the preparatory stage. The House considers it then. As you have been pleased to say, the House

may form committees to consider it whatever the method may be; and then the whole draft, for more than a year, is open to public criticism. Then, in the course of that year, it is revised by the Planning Commission and comes up before the Government and it is finalized ultimately for being placed before the House. So, there is a very thorough criticism and consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: My point is this. The Second Plan draft was given to us after the Plan period has started. We want to know whether the Third Plan will be ready before the beginning of the Third Plan period.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Planning is not a water-tight thing. We may call it Second Plan, Third Plan and all that, but it is really a continuous process. It is desirable to fix up the major things because, as a matter of fact, some of the things which are likely to be included in the Third Plan, we propose to start here and now in the Second Plan; that is, consideration of the project report, especially for big industries, in order to be ready to start them. There is no particular date of starting. So, this question of overlapping is bound to take place.

Mr. Speaker: The only anxiety of the members is that major things may not be started without the House knowing what exactly is started.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Should we come to the House and ask whether we should start a new steel plant or not? These have been decided by the members, the principles I mean. What are the main things if you talk about heavy industries? Steel plant is a very important thing then big machine building plants. The principle and everything was accepted in the Second Plan. The Third Plan is largely a projection of the Second Plan principles. The details do not come up before the House.

Shri Ranga: There is also the question of resources.

Mr. Speaker: All that will be placed before the House.

Shri Ranga: Whether it will be met by taxes or by deficit financing or by anything else.....

Mr. Speaker: All that will be worked out.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Some months back a question was raised and the hon. Prime Minister was good enough to assure us that in drawing the Third Plan different sections of the House will be consulted. Accordingly a committee was set up. I do not know why the committee has never been called and whether the Committee will meet before even the draft outline is prepared.

Shri Ranga: Has a committee been set up?

Shri Asoka Mehta: A committee has been set up.

Shri Ranga: May we know if the committee has been set up at a later stage, the personnel of the committee and the basis on which it has been set up?

Shri Nanda: Now that our ideas are getting crystallised, it will be time for the various meetings to take place.

Shri Asoka Mehta: We had pointed out on earlier occasions, both on the floor of the House and in correspondence with the hon. Prime Minister, that it is very difficult for us to make our suggestions after the Government has already decided about what they have to do. Therefore we would like to be consulted before they finally make up their mind even with regard to the draft outline. Accordingly, in response to this suggestion of hon. Members on this side of the House, the hon. Prime Minister was good enough to set up a committee of which I happen to be a member representing my party. Unfortunately, though this committee was set up about six or seven months back and a considerable amount of work has been done by the Planning Commission, we know nothing about it. We do not want once

again to be confronted with some finished product before us.

Shri Nanda: There will be ample time before a draft outline comes before Parliament and even before the Planning Commission finalises it. Before that stage of finalisation there will be consultation in one way or another.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I add that I feel guilty, to some extent, to the charge which the hon. Member has brought, that is, of this committee not meeting. It was a slight lapse on my part, partly due to the fact that we thought that things were not ripe enough. But even so it would be a good thing for the committee to meet from time to time even for informal talks. I am sorry for it. I hope an opportunity will come for the committee to meet. Meanwhile, I am not quite sure whether the members of the committee have been receiving any papers or not.

An Hon. Member: No.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I will see that some papers are sent to them.

Shifting of Cotton Textile Factories from Bombay

*1024. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from some mill-owners for shifting cotton textile factories from Greater Bombay to some other place with a view to relieving congestion in Bombay:

(b) if so, whether permission has been granted: and

(c) whether continuity of service will be given to the employees of these mills?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kannngo): (a) No such request has been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the Government have taken a firm decision that no cotton mill will be newly established either in Ahmedabad or in Bombay?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it a fact that some millowners are transferring their headquarters from Bombay State to other places like Kandla?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, the answer is that no request for shifting a mill from Bombay to some other place outside Bombay was received.

Shri Vajpayee: My question relates to the transfer of the headquarters or the main offices of the mills. The mills are going to remain in Bombay but their offices will be located outside it so as to evade certain taxes.

Shri Kanungo: I have no information about it.

Mr. Speaker: Wherever they are, they are liable to income-tax. The hon. Minister's arms is sufficiently long to catch anybody.

Export of Ferro-manganese

*1025. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government fixed a target for exporting one lakh tons of ferro-manganese during the Second Five Year Plan:

(b) if so, what quantity of ferro-manganese has been exported so far; and

(c) what difficulties Government have experienced in the achievement of this export target?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18,659 tons upto September, 1959.

(c) Keen competition from other countries and slackness in demand in the U.S.A.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the names of the countries to which India has exported this amount of ferro-manganese?

Shri Satish Chandra: Most of the ferro-manganese has been exported so far to USA and U.K.

Shri Panigrahi: The hon. Minister has stated just now that because of difficulties in USA ferro-manganese could not be exported. But all the 86,000 tons of ferro-manganese has been exported to USA only. May I know whether in view of the difficulties in the US market, new markets have been explored for our ferro-manganese product?

Shri Satish Chandra. Efforts are being made to explore new markets. Some negotiations are going on with Rumania and two or three East European countries for the export of manganese ore. Some arrangements have been entered into by our producers with the importers in USA. Also, some efforts are being made in U.K. But the difficulty in Europe is that Norway, Italy and France are big producers of ferro-manganese.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that an agreement was signed with the Commodity Credit Corporation of USA about two years back for the export of one lakh tons of ferro-manganese to USA and whether those people, after the delays from our side to finalise the agreement, have reduced the ceiling of phosphorous content in ferro-manganese making it all the more difficult for us to export the agreed amount of ferro-manganese to USA

Shri Satish Chandra: The agreement was signed about a year and a half ago and not two years ago. There were some difficulties. There was a barter deal for the export of low grade manganese ore, high grade manganese ore and ferro-manganese in exchange for wheat. There have been certain alteration because in the mean time the United States do not want to import certain of the commodities. Their specifications have changed. The matter is under negotiation and we hope that very soon this will materialise.

Mr. Speaker: The question seems to be only this: Is that change of specification due to our delay in supply? Is the delay the cause of that change of specification and their not accepting the original contract? That is all the point in it.

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not strictly a contract. There have been certain negotiations with the Commodity Credit Corporation for the import of wheat. We said that we will give in return these things. Negotiations had been going on. Now practically the negotiations are complete and about 1,20,000 tons of ferro-manganese is likely to go out.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The letter of indent was signed with this Commodity Credit Corporation in February, 1958, stipulating that one lakh tons of ferro-manganese will be exported to them in exchange of wheat. That was not done. We found it difficult to provide them ferro-manganese with ·35 phosphorous content. Now they have reduced the ceiling of phosphorous content to .25 per cent. I want to know whether there are any chances of our finding ferro-manganese with the phosphorous content of .25 per cent.

Shri Satish Chandra: All those things have now been straightened out and we will be able to export 1,20,000 tons of ferro-manganese of the specifications that we produce.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: By what time?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: How much of this ferro-manganese has been exported through Indian ships and thus save foreign exchange for the country?

Shri Satish Chandra: The quantity exported so far has not been very much. We have exported hardly 18,000 tons of ferro-manganese during

the last three or four years. So, no ships could be chartered for that purpose.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the specifications of the ferro-manganese that has been exported, whether it was .35 phosphorous content?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, Sir. All the ferro-manganese that is produced in this country has about .35 per cent phosphorous.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: How are we going to find one lakh tons of ferro-manganese which will have .25 per cent phosphorous content, as the hon. Minister says that all the ferro-manganese produced here has .35 per cent phosphorous content in it?

Shri Satish Chandra: As a result of the negotiations, the United States will now accept whatever we produce.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Sarju Pandey.

Shri Joachim Alva: There is only one factory in South India and that is in my constituency. So, I want to ask one question.

The hon. Minister is aware that there are very, very few ferro-manganese factories in India and the only one in South India is situated in my constituency where there are lot of transport bottleneck difficulties. May I know whether the hon. Minister gives regional facilities for these factories to clear their stocks and help them in every way?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not know to which factory the hon. Member is referring. According to my information, there is one in Bhadravathi as part of the Mysore Iron Works. There is another in Andhra at Garividi.

Shri Raghunath Singh: There is no factory in the hon. Member's constituency.

अस्पृश्यता निवारण सम्बन्धी फिल्म

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*१०२६. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री क० अ० परमार :
श्री वी० चं० झर्मा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ३ अगस्त, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अस्पृश्यता निवारण सम्बन्धी फिल्म बनाने के बारे में एक फिल्म निर्माता से चल रही बातचीत में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उक्त फिल्म को बनाने में अनुमानतः कितना खर्च पड़ेगा?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सलाहकार (श्री आ० चं० जोशी) : (क) प्रोड्यूसर के साथ जल्दी ही शर्तें तय होने वाली हैं। फिल्म के लेख (Script) पर भी विचार हो रहा है।

(ख) अनुमानतः इस फिल्म को बनाने में लगभग १ लाख रुपये खर्च पड़ेगा।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस फिल्म को बनाने में कितना समय लगेगा?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : कोई बिल्कुल निश्चित समय तय करना कठिन है, लेकिन प्रोड्यूसर के साथ यह तय हुआ है कि अन्दाजन साल भर में यह फिल्म तैयार हो जाये।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि बाल-विवाह की बुराइयों को रोकने के लिए कोई फिल्म तैयार कराने का विचार है?

Dr. Keskar: This does not arise out of this question.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether the Government will come forward to give any facilities such as loans or grants or anything when any producer comes forward to produce a picture on the subject after scrutinising the script?

Dr. Keskar: Government will certainly consider very sympathetically if any producer comes forward with a like subject. The main difficulty in producing a film of this type is that it must achieve its purpose of creating a feeling of dislike or hatred against untouchability. It must not only deal with untouchability.

Mr. Speaker: Shri K. U. Parmar.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether. . . . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri K. U. Parmar. When I call an hon. Member, another hon. Member ought not to put a question. Even if he persists in the question, I request the hon. Ministers not to give the answer.

Shri K. U. Parmar: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there are pictures like Sujata in which the anuloma type of marriage is encouraged and whether the Government will take an interest and ask producers to produce such pictures in which the pratiloma type of marriage is encouraged?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether Shri Shantaram, ace producer, was requested or approached to produce such a feature film?

Dr. Keskar: Some of the most important producers in the country were sounded as to whether they will be interested in producing a picture on this specific subject. After carefully considering the reactions of these people, we have taken the decision to have it produced—one picture for the moment. It is possible that later on we may have more pictures produced.

Films

*1627. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be plesed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of rentals of imported films in India has been much greater than the rentals of Indian films exported during the last three years; and

(b) what efforts are being made to reduce the expenditure entailed in renting imported films?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) While imports of foreign films are mostly on rental basis, exports of Indian films are both on rental and outright sale basis. Earnings on Indian films exported on rental as well as outright sale basis are much more than the rentals paid on foreign films imported into India

(b) The export of films is not controlled. The steps taken to develop exports of Indian films are given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 59]. As for imports, the quota has been drastically reduced and fixed at 10 per cent General and Soft since October 1957.

Shri B. C. Mullick: May I know how many Indian films were exported to the U.K., U.S.A and Russia during the last three financial years and what were the earnings from them?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot say the number of films. I can give the footage only. Standard 35mm. — To the U.S.SR.: In 1957 — 944,000 linear feet. In 1958, 1144,000 feet; in 1959, 5194.. With your permission, Sir, the footage of the films exported will be placed on the Table at a later date.

Mr. Speaker: He says he will place it on the Table.

Shri Tangamani: Since an Export promotion Council for exporting Indian films has been set up, may I

know how much we have earned by way of rental and outright sale of exported Indian films?

Shri Kanungo: No Export promotion council has been set up. But, a committee has been set up under the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. It has gone into the question. We have not assessed the figures separately.

Shri Sampath: May I know the break-up of the figures language-wise?

Shri Kannngo: No, Sir. Export and import statistics are kept in footage.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What was the rental value of the imported films which was paid to foreign countries?

Mr. Speaker: Total?

Shri Kanungo: Remittances in 1958-59 has been of the value of Rs. 52 lakhs.

Shri Hem Barua: It is stated that one of the functions of the committee is to encourage production of pictures in cinemascope. At the same time, it is stated in the statement that no market survey has been undertaken so far. May I know, in view of the fact that films in cinemascope are likely to involve a higher expenditure, unless and until we know the mraket for our existing films, why we should encourage this?

Shri Kanungo: That was one of the suggestions of the committee. It was thought that it was worth consideration.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether there is any truth in the statement that films imported from U.S.A., Britain and Russia have cost India more than Rs. 157 lakhs, while the earnings from these countries are less than 11 lakhs?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot catch the figures. For all the foreign films including U.S.S.R., and other countries, the figures I have given are Rs. 52 lakhs in 1958-59.

Shri B C. Mullick: Which country in the world is the biggest film earner and what is our position?

Shri Kanungo: I am sorry I have not got the information.

Violation of Cease Fire-Line by Pakistani Troops

*1029. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1952 on the 1st September, 1959 and state the outcome of the protest lodged with the Government of Pakistan against the unprovoked violation of the Cease-fire Line in Uri Sector by Pakistani troops on the 22nd June 1959?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The Indian High Commission in Karachi has sent two reminders to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan's reply is awaited.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर क्या वजह है कि चाहे वह कोई हुकूमत हो या कोई फर्द हो, वह हमारे प्रोटेस्ट का कोई जवाब ही नहीं देता ।

(میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آخر کیا وجہ ہے کہ چاہے وہ کوئی حکومت ہو - یا کوئی فرد ہو - وہ ہمارے پروٹیسٹ کا کوئی جواب ہی نہیں دیتا)

This is a very important matter, Sir. Even the Grindlay Bank which is a private firm have not sent a reply for the last eight months.

श्री सादत अली खां : इसका मैं क्या जवाब दूं, साहब ?

Shri A. M. Tariq: What is happening in the Ministry of External Affairs? Nobody replies. A note was sent to the Pakistan Government and for the last eight months no reply has come. I must know what is happening.

श्री आसार अली खां : हमारा क्या कसूर है। हम तो रिमाइंडर भेज चुके हैं। जवाब नहीं आता है तो क्या किया जाए।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : एक तीसरा रिमाइंडर भेज दीजिये।

Cheap Radio Sets

*1032. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) when the report will be submitted by the Committee appointed by Government in connection with the manufacture of cheap radio sets;

(b) what is the range of price within which cheap radio sets are proposed to be manufactured;

(c) whether there is going to be any foreign collaboration and technical assistance; and

(d) whether the manufacturing centre will be located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Committee will take some more time to finalise its views and submit its report to the Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: In spite of having foreign collaboration and technical assistance, we are still getting some component parts from foreign countries. Could I know the ratio these imported component parts bear to the total price of the radio sets?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the components are concerned, there has been considerable progress. The growth itself has been almost fourfold, from 75,000 radios before five years to 300,000 radio receivers during the current year. The indigenous content has risen from 21 to 65 per cent. and I can assure the House that within the next three years all Indian radios will be more than 85 to 90 per cent indigenous.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether any preference will be given to private industries who offer to manufacture radio sets at cheap rates in Bangalore and Mysore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Everywhere they are setting up. There are, as a matter of fact, more than 70 concerns making radios both in the small-scale and large-scale sectors including Madras, Mysore and other regions.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the value of the imported radios during last year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Nil. So far as commercial imports are concerned.

Shri Kasliwal: What was the total number of cheap radio sets manufactured in the industrial estates set up by the Centre and the States?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We do not keep figures according to industrial estates. As a matter of fact, out of the few industrial estates set up, about half a dozen have some radio manufacturing industries. No such statistics are kept, but the radio industry has been very widespread in every part of the country.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether transistor radio sets will come under the category of cheap radio sets, and whether the manufacture of this set with foreign collaboration is likely to be considered by this committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a very important item because that is going to be perhaps the cheapest radio available to this country, and we are contemplating manufacture of transistors as well as transistor radios.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है यह केवल सस्ते रेडियो के बारे में पता लगाने के लिए ही नियुक्त की गई है या ऐसे रेडियो के बारे में बता जाने के लिए भी की गई है कि जो रेडियो टिकाऊ हों, जो कि कुछ दिन चलें,

उसे भी बतलाये क्योंकि देखा जाता है कि जो रेडियो यहां बनते हैं वे बहुत कम बिकते हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारे रेडियो दुनिया के अच्छे रेडियोज के साथ कम्पेयर किए जा सकते हैं। इसलिए रेडियो की क्वालिटी का सवाल बहुत ज्यादा पैदा नहीं होता है। ऐसे चीप रेडियो सैट्स के लिए, जोकि गांवों के अन्दर काम आ सकें, उनके द्वारा हम लोगों को न्यूज पहुंचा सकें तथा दूसरे जो काम हैं उनके बारे में उनको जानकारी मिलती रहे, इस कमेटी को यह हिदायत दी गई है कि वह बतलाए कि सौ और डेढ़ सौ रु० के बीच में रेडियो बनाये जा सकें, इसके लिए क्या क्या चीजें करनी चाहियें।

Indo-Pakistan Border Talks

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*1034. Shri **Bimal Ghose:**
Shri **Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri **Amjad Ali:**
Shri **S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri **Panigrahi:**
Shri **Kalika Singh:**
Shri **N. C. Laskar:**
Shri **Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri **P. C. Borooah:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the demarcation of the eastern border of India with Pakistan in terms of the settlement recently arrived at between India and Pakistan; and

(b) whether any talks or negotiations are in progress for an amicable settlement of the Western border of India with Pakistan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) A statement showing the progress is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 60].

(b) A Minister level conference to consider the disputes relating to the Indo-West Pakistan boundary is likely to be held early in January, 1960.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know whether this border is being demarcated in regard to the agreement recently arrived at and also the agreement that was arrived at and is known as the Nehru-Noon Agreement?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, this question refers to the western border.

Shri Bimbal Ghose: Eastern also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Eastern also, yes. The border is being demarcated, so far as the eastern one is concerned, on the basis of the decisions of the last conference, which decisions include that part of it in the so-called Nehru-Noon Agreement which applies to it. The western border will also take into consideration any previous agreements.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the criticism that the decision about the Patherkandi police station, about these five villages that are to be handed over to Pakistan, has been arrived at not according to authentic maps, documents and the Radcliffe Award is true, and whether Government is posted with the memorandum from the people living in those areas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The exact border there has not yet been decided, it is being looked into, but it is based on the Radcliffe Award which was accepted by both parties in regard to this area. No doubt had been raised so far on that question.

It has not even been discussed at conferences because it was admitted there, but nevertheless it was in our possession because other areas were in Pakistan's possession. Whether it will be five villages or four or three and a half, I cannot say, because that depends upon delimitation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any portion of the eastern border still remains to be settled?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Practically not—that is, it remains to be demarcated, but not settled. Settlement has been more or less done. Perhaps a little bit of Tripura border has to be looked into, but broadly speaking the questions arising in the eastern border have been settled.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Government is going to take up the question of the West Pakistan border very soon. May I know whether Government will also consider taking up the question of the land at Ferozepur headworks where Sardar Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev were cremated, since that place belongs to India, but is occupied by Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, Sir, I have not understood it.

Mr. Speaker: Some place is in the possession of Pakistan, it belongs to India, Will that be taken up?

The hon. Member may send a suggestion to the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously, when the border questions are taken up, every such question will be considered. There are places which appertain to India, and are now in Pakistan possession. There are places belonging to Pakis'an which are in India's possession. All these places will have to be considered.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Why is not Tripura coming into the picture?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is very much in the picture. I cannot give an exact answer, but some little enquiry had to be made. We are not leaving out Tripura.

Shri Hem Barua: Some of the areas in the Patherkandi police station are proposed to be settled in favour of Pakistan. May I know whether Government propose to maintain the *status quo* for some time so that the families living there, if they so desire, might migrate to Indian territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would refer the hon. Member to the long minutes of decisions of that last conference which deal very fully with this particular question. Nothing is going to be done in a hurry, and every effort will be made to meet the conveniences of the people concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the judgment in the case of the Berubari Union has been reserved by the Supreme Court, I want to know whether the transfer of property will wait till that judgment is given since the case raises a fundamental constitutional point whether properties can be transferred without amending the Constitution or only after amending the Constitution?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Surely, when a matter has been referred to the Supreme Court, we must wait for their decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not referring to Berubari, but the other thing, the Patheria forest, the five villages etc.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, that does not involve anything.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if the attention of the Prime Minister has been drawn to a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Karimganj District Congress that the majority of the population of the five villages now being transferred to Pakistan consists of Hindus and only 24 families out of 468 are of Muslims; if so, may I know if any enquiry will be made into this resolution?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No enquiry is necessary into the resolution. Presumably the resolution was passed. The hon. Member points out certain proportion of the Muslim population and the Hindu population there. What the exact proportion is, I cannot say

immediately. But a certain substantial majority is Muslim—that I knew —whatever it may be. But how does that make any difference? That is not clear to me.

Shri Vajpayee: The other day, the Prime Minister stated in this House that 60 per cent. of the population consists of Muslims. This has been challenged by the District Congress Committee of Karimganj. They say that only 24 families out of 468 belong to Muslims. The Prime Minister should correct his statement.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Since the hon. Member has drawn my attention to it, I shall certainly enquire and find out what the facts are.

Shri Hem Barua: There is another criticism also that this decision has been arrived at on the basis of wrong maps, and documents.....

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is now over.

Shri Bimal Ghose *rose*—

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I request that S. Q. No. 1053 may be answered. It is a question of public importance.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is very important.

Mr. Speaker: There are many important questions. The answers will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Khadilkar: I had given notice of a short notice question....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I had given notice of an adjournment motion.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I had also given notice of a short notice question.

Shri Khadilkar: ....but that has been disallowed by you, and my name has been clubbed with that of the other hon. Member who has given notice of this question. It is within your discretion to allow it to be answered now. It refers to the Karnal judgment and the President's letter to the Prime Minister. I would request you to allow that to be answered.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would not hereafter club the names. Only the name of that Member whose question is first admitted will appear; hereafter, no other names will appear.

I am showing a concession to hon. Members by clubbing their names, so that I may give priority to them for putting supplementary questions. Hereafter, if once I admit one question, I shall disallow all other similar questions.

As for short notice questions, they have to be accepted by the Ministers. When they do not accept them at short notice, I extend the hon. Members concerned the courtesy of putting in their names also, so that they may have an opportunity to ask supplementary questions. But I find that advantage is being taken of this, and it is said that the short notice question has not been allowed, and that the hon. Member's name has been put down and therefore, the question should be answered. I have done the hon. Member a favour by clubbing his name. Otherwise, I could have rejected it.

Now, there is no time. I am not going to take up any other question, when once the question hour is over. There is a short notice question to be taken up now.

Shri Khadilkar: I may request that this may be answered. All the parties are making this request to you.

An Hon. Member: It is a very important question. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I cannot do anything.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I make one submission about clubbing?.....

Mr. Speaker: Order order. Hon. Members know that the first hour is the non-official hour, and the other hours are entirely in the hands of the

Government, except on non-official days. Therefore, I would not by myself encroach upon the time that is allotted. There are still one or two days more for the session, and there is a lot of work to be done. Now, I shall proceed with the work on hand.

Shri Khadilkar: May I make a submission that under the Rules of Procedure, it is within your discretion to allow this question to be answered?

Shri Bimal Ghose: If the Member whose question is admitted is absent, then the other hon. Members will be absolutely prevented from asking questions, and they will be put out. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow all this. Now, Shri P. G. Deb.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Flash Light seen in Choukhamba

S.N.Q. 8. + { **Shri P. G. Deb:** / **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** }

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have seen reports in the newspapers that brilliant flash light was seen over the other side of the Choukhamba peaks in the last week of November, 1959;

(b) if so, the full details of the same; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). Investigations made in the matter show that no such light was seen over the peaks.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the detailed inquiries were made by the civil authorities or by the military authorities?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I cannot say who were the officials concerned who were consulted. But they consulted the local government, and the local government consulted the people there. I really do not know why, because somebody sees strange lights, that should be a matter of a question in this House. Many people see strange things without their existing.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know what steps Government are taking to report immediately when such infiltrations and bullying tactics are adopted by the Chinese?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What is adopted?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what steps are adopted when such flashlights appear. The hon. Minister has said that he has not seen it. What has he to say?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member wants me to report immediately when a flashlight appears in the sky?

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Member wants to know whether Government will take steps to look into the matter and ascertain what exactly it is, when such things are brought to their notice.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: But there was no flashlight.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Ministers have looked into, and seen no flash there.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exports to U.S.A.

*1016. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** / **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** }

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement of Mr. Robert Hubbard of the U.S. Trade Mission on the 24h August, 1959 at Madurai that he would recommend to the Government of India to

set up a panel of Designers to produce right type of goods that could be exported to America;

(b) whether Government has received any such proposal from Mr. Hubbard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mr. Hubbard suggested, with regard to handloom goods, that it would be preferable if designing was done in the U.S.A. in consultation with American experts and that it would be useful to set up advisory boards consisting of U.S. experts, to be attached to our Embassy and the Consulate General.

(c) The suggestion is under examination by the All India Handloom Board, in consultation with the Handloom Export Organisation.

मोटर गाड़ी के पुर्जे

*१०२८. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १५ नवम्बर, १९५९ तक भारत मोटर गाड़ियों के पुर्जे बनाने में कहां तक स्वावलम्बी हो सका है; और

(ख) इस विषय में पूर्ण स्वावलम्बी होने में कितना समय लगेगा?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख) . मोटर गाड़ियों के पुर्जों में अनेक चीजें आती हैं जिनका बड़े निर्माताओं द्वारा कुल उत्पादन १९५१ के लगभग ४२·३ लाख रु० से बढ़कर १९५८ में लगभग ५०६ लाख रु० हो गया। १९५९ के अन्त यह बढ़कर ७०० लाख रु० हो जाने की संभावना है। आशा है कि १९६१ तक उन अनेक योजनाओं में उत्पादन होने लगेगा जिन्हें गत दो वर्षों में लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। निकट भविष्य में अन्य योजनाएं भी आने की संभावना है और आशा है कि सभी प्रमुख तथा महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के मध्य तक आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर प्रगति हो सकेगी।

Unified Corporations for Handling Trade

*1030. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating the formation of unified corporations with representatives of industry and trade for handling trade in commodities that have foreign exchange earning potential;

(b) whether such a corporation is being set up for trade in rayon manufactured goods; and

(c) what will be the role therein of the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Government consider that such Corporations have a useful role to play in organising exports of some Indian products. A proposal made in this behalf by the industrial and trading interests concerned for setting up a corporation for handling the export of rayon manufactured goods is under Government's consideration.

(c) State Trading Corporation has nothing to do with the proposed Rayon Corporation.

Jammu Border

*1031. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Akhnur and Chhamb areas on the Pakistan-Jammu border are menaced by Pakistani marauders; and

(b) if so, what has been the loss in Indian life and property during 1959 so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The number of incidents involving Pakistan marauders in this area was 36 in the first eleven months of the current year.

(b) One Indian national was killed and seven were injured. Besides, fifteen heads of cattle were lifted.

Indian Coal

*1033. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese Good-will Mission which visited India in March, 1959 had expressed their country's interest in Indian Coal; and

(b) whether there was any concrete offer?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Discussions on the possibilities of export of Indian coal to Japan were only of an exploratory nature.

Announcement of Export Bonus by Brazil

*1035. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1435 on the 22nd September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the extent to which India's exports to countries in the dollar area have been affected as a result of the additional export bonus announced by Government of Brazil in June, 1958;

(b) if so, what are the indications; and

(c) what steps are being taken to countenance the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). The Brazilian Export Bonus Scheme has made it possible for Brazilian manganese ore and castor-oil to be marketed in the United States at lower prices. The slump in the manganese ore market and the high prices of castor-oil ruling in India had added to the difficulties of Indian exporters. The competitive position of Indian manganese ore and castor-oil in the U.S. market has, however, improved lately.

Export of Shoes to Germany

*1036. { **Shri Vajpayee:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than twenty per cent. of the shoes supplied by manufacturers of Agra to the German Democratic Republic have been rejected by the German Shoe Inspectors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the All India Footwear Manufacturers' Federation to the effect that manufacturers are incurring a loss of Rs. 2 per pair because of increase in price of raw material;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) what steps are proposed to be taken to supply to manufacturers better quality leather?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) National Small Industries Corporation is using its good offices to secure for the Agra Shoe Manufacturers Association credit from the

State Bank for bulk purchases of raw materials from reliable tanners so that these could be distributed to their members according to their need.

Indians in Burma

*1037. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 12,000 Indian cultivators in the Zeywaddy area in Toungoo district in Burma are facing the prospect of being prosecuted for non-compliance with immigration laws of Burma;

(b) if so, the full details of the matter; and

(c) the steps taken, if any, by the Government of India in connection therewith?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The large majority of about 15,000 cultivators of Indian origin in the Zeyawaddy area have been there for three generations and under Section 4(2) of the Burmese Citizenship Act are entitled to automatic grant of citizenship. About 8,000 applications for such citizenship are pending disposal. There are a number of cultivators who, although entitled to citizenship, took out Foreigner's Registration Certificates either out of ignorance or a misunderstanding of the rules, and this fact has often been used against them in regard to their claim to citizenship. Efforts are being made by such persons or by local Associations of persons of Indian origin to correct these errors through legal channels. The Government of Burma have always appreciated the special position of these cultivators of Indian origin and hitherto the Immigration laws and regulations have not been applied rigidly. The number of prosecutions under those laws have, therefore, not been large. Recently, however, there have been attempts to enforce these laws more rigidly, with the result that a number of persons of Indian origin, who have been unable to meet heavy charges for registration as foreigners, have been put to hardship.

(c) Informal representations have been made to the authorities in Burma with a view to expediting disposal of the pending applications for Burmese citizenship and also with a view to more sympathetic consideration of the cases of those who took out Foreigner's Registration Certificates through error or misunderstanding.

Sardar Patel Memorial Lecture

*1038. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the National Professors has refused to deliver Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel memorial lecture; and

(b) if so, the reasons for refusal?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Patel Memorial Lectures were started with the object of inviting scholars and savants, who have devoted their life to study and research in particular subjects, to put before the public in as simple a form as possible the existing knowledge on a given subject and any new and original discoveries and ideas in that field. The series is intended to be scientific and academic and eminent scholars have delivered lectures in the series.

One of the national professors was requested to deliver the lectures this year. While agreeing with the general subject suggested, he did not want any limitation to be placed on the scope of the subject. As the series was meant to be scientific and academic, it was suggested that A.I.R. were not interested in any political

or non-scientific aspects of the question, and the subject might therefore be limited. As he could not agree with this, he declined the invitation.

Acquisition of Land

*1039. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing Ministers' Conference at Hyderabad recommended measures for overcoming the delay in acquisition of land;

(b) if so, what are the proposals; and

(c) how they are proposed to be carried out?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार एजेन्सी

*१०४०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व हिन्दुस्तान समाचार सहकारी समिति के सभापति ने उनसे यह प्रार्थना की थी कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार एजेन्सी को प्रेस इन्फारमेशन ब्यूरों के टेलीप्रिंटर सरकिटों का जब वे खाली हों, प्रयोग करने दिया जाये, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) यह प्रार्थना विचारधीन है ।

Spinning Unit

*1041. **Shri Ram Shankar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of a spinning unit designed by Shri Gupta has been completed; and

(b) if so, what are its special features and cost?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Examination of the plant has been completed with the exception of ascertaining the cost of production and economic potentiality of the plant.

(b) This is a small power driven spinning plant with a capacity of 100 spindles intended for introduction in the decentralised sector. The cost of the plant estimated by Shri Gupta is Rs. 16,000.

Allotment of Accommodation

*1042. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any Central Government Officer whose father owns a house in New Delhi Delhi even though the father is not dependent on the Government Officer, is required to apply for a certificate of eligibility for allotment of residential accommodation from the Directorate of Estates, Government of India;

(b) if so, the justification for such a rule;

(c) the criteria for determining the grant of certificate of eligibility;

(d) whether Government are aware that this rule is causing considerable hardship to those Government Officers who fall under this category but are not in a position to furnish detailed particulars of the house(s) owned by their father(s) as required by the Directorate of Estates; and

(e) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to amend this rule?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is acute shortage of Government accommodation. The officer who owns a house or whose wife, children, parents or other dependent relations own a house, is expected to reside in the same house so that the Government accommodation may be allotted to a more needy officer.

(c) The criteria for determining the grant of certificate of eligibility are (i) whether the house is located beyond six miles of the place of duty of the officer, (ii) whether the house is such in which the officer cannot, in the opinion of the Government, reside consistently with his official position and (iii) whether the officer is not in a position to get vacant possession of the house from the lessees, if the house has already been let out.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

Export of Cashewnuts

*1043. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether Government are aware that certain German importers have complained that they have received instead of cashewnuts, spurious stuff, such as cotton waste and stone pieces in some cases in a consignment from Quilon in Kerala?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): It is understood that an exporter of cashew kernels at Quilon has received two such complaints. Police investigations against the persons alleged to be responsible for the pilferage are in progress.

Medium of Instruction in N.E.F.A.

*1044. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 269 on the 6th August, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal for the introduction of Assamese as a medium of instruction in N.E.F.A.?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): Preliminary steps are being taken to introduce Assamese gradually as a medium of instruction in N.E.F.A. from the commencement of the next school session in March, 1960.

Indian Surveyors for Iraq

*1045. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agreement has been reached between India and Iraq on the general principles of employing Indian surveyors;

(b) if so, what are the principles and terms of employing them; and

(c) the number of surveyors to be sent to Iraq?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). The Iraq Government have requested us for the services of Indian surveyors. No decision has yet been taken regarding the terms and conditions of their appointment or about the numbers to be sent.

Import of Silk Yarn

*1046. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Silk and Art Silk Association has approached the Government for a special quota of Rs. 25 lakhs for the import of silk yarn; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir; for import of art silk yarn, as a flood-relief measure.

(b) The proposal has not been found acceptable. Alternative steps have, however, been taken to make available art silk yarn to affected weavers.

Publications of Government of India

*1047. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sales of the various publications published by the Publications Division, Government of India have been on the decline;

(b) if so, the net loss incurred due to the fall in the sales during the last three years; and

(c) the step taken by Government to improve the situation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the sales of the Publications Division have declined. On the contrary they have made a striking increase both in volume and in value. The sales which were about Rs. 2½ lacs in 1952-53 passed the million rupee mark in 1955-56 and, steadily increasing, passed the two million rupee mark in 1958-59. This year it is expected to be more than Rs. 21 lacs. The Publications Division is today one of the most important publishing concerns in the country judged by the quality and value of its books sold and distributed.

(c) Even with this rapid increase in sales, efforts are continuously being made to expand the sale of our publications and arrangements for distribution and sale on line with the most up-to-date methods of leading publishing houses are being made.

Arrest of a Naga Leader

*1048. **Shri Assar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Tsa Theo Mury", a top Naga Leader, was captured by Assam Rifles in Lotha area of Naga Hills earlier in the month of November, 1959; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). Yes, the self-styled Ahng Tsatheomury and two other underground Naga hostiles were arrested by the Assam Rifles patrol party at Village Momphiyo in Lower Range of the Lotha area in Mokokchung District on the morning of the 9th November, 1959. They are now in custody in Kohima Jail.

Pakistani Intruders

*1049. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Pakistani intruders were killed in Munawar on the 28th November, 1959;

(b) if so, the full details of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such infiltrations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). On November 28, 1959 at about 18.20 hrs., two Pakistani infiltrators were killed in an encounter with our border police about 19½ miles south-west of Akhnur and about 12 miles on our side of the border.

(c) Our border police exercise vigivigilance and take action as required.

Arrest of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia

*1050. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was arrested on the 23rd and again on the 27th November, 1959 while entering N.E.F.A. territory, brought back against his will to Dibrugarh and released there;

(b) if so, under what law or rules the arrest was effected and under what circumstances;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was not allowed last year on the 23rd November, 1958 to enter the territory in spite of his previous notice to the local administration of his intention to do so; and

(d) what is the nature of the ban and reasons for the same?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes.

(b) The arrest was made under the Regulations promulgated under the Government of India Act, 1873 (Regulation V of 1873, known as Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulations, 1873), for attempting to cross the inner line with a view to enter N.E.F.A. without a permit from the prescribed authority.

(c) Yes, as he was not holding a Permit to enter N.E.F.A.

(d) There is no total ban but the entry beyond the Inner line into our frontier areas is regulated for reasons of security as well as to avoid exploitation of simple tribal people living in this region at the hands of outsiders.

Citizenship of Malaya and Singapore

***1051. Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of Malaya and Singapore have prohibited the entry of wives and children of those who have not taken citizenship of these States;

(b) whether Government are aware that a large number of Indians are prevented from taking their families from India to these States; and

(c) if so, what action Government of India have taken in this matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Under the Immigration laws of Malaya, which came into force from 1st May 1959, all foreigners, including wives and children of foreigners resident in Malaya, require permits for entry into and residence in Malaya. Children above the age of 15 are not normally eligible for such permits, except on special compassionate grounds Government have no information however to show that there is a general refusal of permits to wives and to children below 15 years of age of Indians resident in Malaya.

(c) The Government of India cannot take any exception to the promulgation of regulations by a sovereign foreign Government in order to regulate the entry of foreigners into its territories, particularly if the regulations apply equally to all foreigners.

High-Powered Tribunal

***1052. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Khadilkar:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the news item in the Hindustan Times of the 7th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for appointing a high-powered independent standing tribunal to inquire into and if necessary to initiate investigations into charges against people in high positions, including Ministers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No such proposal is being considered.

भारतीय प्रदेश दिखाने वाला चीनी नक्शा

***१०५२–क. श्री बुलाकी राय :**
श्री सै० अ० मेहदी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हांगकांग की एक प्रकाशन फर्म ने, जिसे चीनी सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मिल रही है, एक नया नक्शा प्रकाशित किया है जिसमें लगभग अस्सी हजार वर्ग मील भारतीय प्रदेश को चीन का भाग दिखाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह नक्शा चीनी सरकार द्वारा बांटा जा रहा है; और

(ग) इसके प्रकाशन तथा वितरण को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री सादत अली खां): (क) और (ख). सरकार को इसका पता नहीं है लेकिन इसके विषय में पूछताछ की जा रही है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

English Advertisements in Hindi Dailies

*1652-B. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has asked the Hindi daily papers to publish the Union Public Service Commission advertisements in English; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Hindi daily papers have not been asked to publish Union Public Service Commission advertisements in English but following a suggestion of the Chairman, Union Public Service Commission, an enquiry was made from them as well as other Indian language papers being used for Union Public Service Commission advertisements, if they could publish these advertisements in English for the reasons that: (i) it would ensure the accuracy of the text and (ii) it would enable the use of Indian language papers with higher circulation than English newspapers in certain centres for the purpose of English advertisements also.

International Trade Fair

*1053. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the demand for Indian goods in Czechoslovakia as a result of India's participation in the International Trade Fair held in that country in September, 1959; and

(b) if so, the main Indian goods which are in demand in Czechoslovakia?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) India participated in the Fair in a symbolic manner mainly for creating good will and utilising the opportunity for demonstrating India's growing industrial potential.

(b) The main items of export to Czechoslovakia are iron ores, hides and skins, mica, manganese ore, spices, tea and industrial glycerine.

Consumption of Sulphur

*1054. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total annual consumption of sulphur in the country at present;

(b) how much of it is produced in our country and from which sources;

(c) whether any attempt has been made to produce on a commercial scale sulphur which is abundantly found in sulphides of various metals in our country; and

(d) if so, since when?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d):

The annual consumption of sulphur in the country at present is estimated to be about 1,10,000 tons to 1,20,000 tons.

In view of the demands for sulphur being entirely met by imports, a study has been undertaken regarding the possibility of producing this element from pyrites ores. Based on the report submitted by the Indian Bureau of Mines indicating that sufficient reserves of pyrites have since been proved at Amjor in the District of Sahabad, Bihar State, it has since been decided to undertake the manufacture of sulphur from pyrites. In this connection a preliminary assessment was made of the economics of a process developed by a Norwegian firm, for producing sulphur from pyrites. An expert from the Norwegian firm has visited the sites of the deposits in the country, to work out a detailed report on the mining and winning of the ores, and broad estimates for the project for the manufacture of sulphur. The report is still awaited.

Code of Discipline

*1055. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the industries in public sector have not yet implemented the Code of Discipline;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) what are their specific objections?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Railways consider that as the main objectives of the Code have already been secured through their long established procedures and conventions, it is not necessary for them to adopt the Code. The question of the adoption of the Code by other public sector undertakings is being pursued.

Water Supply near Tithwal

*1056. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Bhanja Deo:
Qazi Matin:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1269 on the 9th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the water supply of a canal near the cease-fire line in Tithwal which was stopped by the Pakistan military authorities has since been fully restored; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to restore the same?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) I have nothing further to add to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1269 on September 9, 1959 in this House.

(b) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir are considering alternative sources of water supply.

Violation of Indian Air Space

*1057. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts which violated the Indian air space on Pakistan border during the last three months; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). During the three months period ending December 14, 1959, the Government of India have lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan in respect of two aircraft which violated Indian airspace on the Pakistan border.

C.P.W.D.

*1058. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister made a speech at Poona on the 5th October, 1959 that the entire world was changing, but what was not changing was the Public Works Department in India which continued to carry the legacy of the British regime;

(b) if so, what suitable steps are being taken to bring suitable changes in Public Works Department; and

(c) within what period?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir. He mentioned specially that standards and designs of many of our public buildings were still based on an old pattern and that these patterns have to be revised.

(b) and (c). The question of reducing building costs has been considered by the Planning Commission. Recently, the Committee on Plan Projects appointed a Building Prfojects Team to find out ways and means of reducing costs of buildings and the methods utilised. This team examined Selected Building Projects and has put forward a number of recommendations which will result in considerable saving in cost, especially in foreign exchange.

Concurrently, the National Buildings Organisation are also working on the problem of laying down norms and standards of space utilisation, building techniques, etc. In the matter of planning of multi-storeyed buildings the Town Planning Organisation has also made some useful contribution.

Most of the recommendations made by the Building Projects Team, the National Buildings Organisation, and the Town Planning Organisation are being followed by the C.P.W.D. With a view to saving foreign exchange, greater use of indigenous materials is being made. Every effort is made to plan the buildings on the basis of latest technical advice available. Further improvements will be made in the matter of designing, space utilisation and use of critical materials, such as steel, glass, joinery, cement, etc., to the extent practicable, on the basis of recommendations already made and the results of the experiments being carried out.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

*1059. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement in regard to export of iron ore to Japan by India is to be reviewed or revised annually;

(b) if so, in what respect;

(c) whether an official team had gone to Japan to settle this matter;

(d) whether the team explored other possibilities of augmenting India's export;

(e) if so, in what line; and

(f) whether possibility of importing any other commodity from Japan in exchange of Indian goods was examined by the team?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). No Sir; only the prices are negotiated each year.

(c) and (d). Yes.

(e) Iron ore, manganese ore, salt pig iron and bauxite.

(f) No, Sir.

GATT Session in Tokyo

*1660. **Shri Damani:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Khimji:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the issues which were discussed and on which decisions were taken of particular interest to our country in the GATT Session recently held in Tokyo; and

(b) in what manner the problems of under-developed countries to expand export trade will be facilitated as a result of the deliberations in the GATT Session?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Indian Delegation's Report on the subject has been placed on the Table of the House.

Tea for Typhoon Victims in Japan

*1661. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government through State Trading Corporation has sent tea for typhoon victims in Japan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India donated 3,000 lbs. of tea for the typhoon victims in Japan. This was, however, done through the Central Tea Board and not through the State Trading Corporation.

Anti-national Activities

1662. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to that portion of the Resolution regarding Chinese aggression on India passed by the West Bengal Assembly on the 27th November, 1959, which refers to the anti-national activities of some political parties in India and which urges the Government of India to take strong and effective measures against them; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) Government have taken some measures to curb undesirable activities. Any further steps to this end would depend on the development of a situation which is considered dangerous from the point of view of national security. Under our Constitution a great deal of freedom of activity and expression is permitted to individuals and political parties. Government are anxious to preserve this freedom in so far as it is possible.

मौलाना आजाद का मजार

*१०६३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री ५ मई, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में मौलाना आजाद के मजार के चारों ओर एक बगीचा लगाने का काम इस बीच पूरा हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा): (क) कार्य लगभग पूरा हो चुका है।

(ख) लगभग १,३५,००० रुपये।

Import of Indian Textiles in Ceylon

*1064. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Ceylon have imposed restriction on the import of Indian textiles in their country;

(b) if so, what are those restrictions; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to available information, these restrictions contemplate that import permits will be granted in the proportion of 5 yards of foreign cloth against the purchase of 1 yard of locally manufactured cloth. The restrictions are in accordance with the broad scheme for protection of Ceylon's Textile Industries concurred in by the GATT. The matter has recently been discussed in meetings of the GATT with the ceylonese government with a view to ensuring that these restrictions are not applied in a manner which would create undue difficulties for exports of textiles from India.

Anti-Indian Propaganda in Nepal

*1065. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Narasimhan:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nepalese Communist Party has intensified its efforts to make pro-Chinese propaganda and frantic attempts are being made by Communist Party and other subversive elements in Nepal to create a rift between India and Nepal;

(b) if so, whether the attention of the Nepalese Government has been drawn to this fact; and

(c) if so, what is the view of the Nepalese Government in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Government of India are aware that the Communist Party and certain interested political groups of Nepal have recently made special efforts to propagate the Chinese point of view in regard to Sino-Indian border dispute. However, the views and attitude of the Government of India are well understood and appreciated by the bulk of the Nepalese people, and as there is freedom of press and expression in Nepal, the question of drawing the attention of Government of Nepal has not been considered necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Handloom Cloth

*1066. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 lakh yards of handloom cloth known as "Bleeding Madras" is going to be exported to the United States during the current year;

(b) if so, the machinery for such an export;

(c) the price per yard of this cloth, the cost price and the sale price;

(d) what is the quantity so far exported till the end of November, 1959;

(e) whether it is a fact that private merchants are also engaged in this export trade; and

(f) whether any agreement has been arrived at for export for next year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) It is a fact that considerable quantities of handloom cloth known as "Bleeding Madras" are being exported to the United States of America. Government, however, have no reliable information in respect of the volume of current orders as the U.S. importers place orders directly with the Indian exporters.

The Handloom Export Organisation, however, have received orders for about 20 lakh yards for shipment during March—August, 1960.

(b) There is no special machinery for handling exports to U.S.A. The Handloom Export Organisation set up for the purpose of developing exports to the non-traditional markets have booked orders on the basis of their own designs and are arranging manufacture through weavers co-operative societies for purpose of export.

(c) Information about the price at which various exporters purchase this material and sell it is not available.

(d) The Handloom Export Organisation has shipped about 1,52,000 yards from April to November. Actual quantities exported by others is not known but are reported to be substantial.

(e) The bulk of the exports is being handled by private merchants.

(f) No trade agreement as such with the United States has been entered into in respect of this material. The Handloom Export Organisation hope to receive repeat orders for exports to United States in the next year as a result of the various contacts which the Delegation which visited U.S.A. in connection with the Chicago International Trade Fair has made in that country.

Manipur Industrial Tribunal

*1067. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur Administration have accepted the award of the Manipur Industrial Tribunal regarding the Manipur State Transport; and

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Tribunal have been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Most of the recommendations have been implemented, the remaining are in the process of implementation.

Trade Delegation from Germany

*1068. **Shri Assar:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held in November, 1959 between the Trade Delegation from the German Democratic Republic and the Indian Government regarding the renewal of trade agreement; and

(b) if so, the broad details and the conclusions arrived at the end of the talks?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Trade talks have been in progress with the trade delegation from the German Democratic Republic for the last few days and are likely to be concluded to-day.

Amtogar Salt Lake

*1068.-A. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Amtogar Salt Lake in Ladakh is in the occupation of the Chinese forces since October, 1959; and

(b) if so, whether any protest has been made on that account?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although no specific protest has been made to the Chinese, the general question of our border in this sector as well as other sectors has now become the subject matter of correspondence between the two Prime Ministers; copies of notes and letters exchanged have been placed before the House from time to time.

Detention of an American in Chinese Consulate in Bombay

*1069. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Patil:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since investigated the facts in respect of the Bombay incident in which an American employee of the U.S. Consulate in Bombay is said to have been detained and ill-treated by members of the Chinese Consulate there;

(b) if so, the result of investigation;

(c) whether Government of the U.S.A. or of China have communicated with Government about this matter;

(d) the nature of these communications; and

(e) Government's response thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (e). The representatives from both the American and Chinese Embassies called on us and lodged complaints regarding the incident. Since then Mr. Armstrong, the American national concerned, has also filed a report with the Bombay Police, alleging illegal detention in the premises of the Chinese Consulate General in Bombay. Government of India intend to consider the matter after investigations, which are still continuing, are completed by the Bombay State authorities.

Price-Page Schedule for Newspapers

*1070. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri U. L. Patil:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 591 on the 20th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether a final decision regarding the enforcement of the price-page schedule for newspapers has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Government is at present examining in detail the possible economic impact on newspapers of a price-page schedule and hope to take an early decision on the subject.

Educational Programmes of A.I.R.

*1071. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Educational programmes of A.I.R. are planned in consultation with the Ministry of Education; and

(b) whether in any of these programmes the participation of students is also secured?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Educational programmes are planned mainly on a regional basis and from the different Stations. Close liaison is maintained with the various Departments of Education in the States concerned regarding the formulation of such programmes. Contact is also maintained with the National Board of Audio Visual Education of the Central Ministry of Education.

(b) Where necessary, there is student participation also.

Unidentified Aircraft over North Lakhimpur

*1072. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an unidentified plan's drone was heard over North Lakhimpur on the 22nd November, at about 8 A.M.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Enquiries made in the matter indicate that no flight of unidentified aircraft over North Lakhimpur on 22nd November, 1959 was observed.

Automobile Factories

*1073. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1106 on 11th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether foreign exchange allocated for the 3 major Automobile Factories for the year 1959-60 conforms to the original ratio;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to each of the three companies namely Hindustan Motors, Premier Automobiles and Standard Motors for the year 1959-60; and

(c) the value utilised by each till the end of November, 1959?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The ratio of 1·25:1·00:0·75 has been fixed for the distribution of foreign exchange to M/s. Hindustan Motors, Premier Automobiles and Standard Motors since July, 1958. During the year 1959-60, the allocations have been made more or less on the same basis as under:—

	Licensing Period	
	April Sept., 1959	Oct. 59/ March 60
Hindustan Motors	105·00 +15·00	105·00 +15·00
Premier Automobiles	84·00	84·00
Standard Motors	63·00	63·00

The extra allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs to M/s. Hindustan Motors has been made during these two periods because of their better progress in indigenous content and their capacity to utilise this amount of foreign exchange. Neither the Premier Automobiles nor the Standard Motors were in a position to utilise more than the allotments made to them. The policy subsequent to April, 1959, has been to step up the manufacture of as many cars as possible to meet the growing needs for cars and as such full requirements of foreign exchange which the manufacturers can utilise for the manufacture of passenger cars are being released. This has resulted in considerable increase in production and no manufacturer is suffering for lack of foreign exchange for the import of components required for the manufacture of cars.

(c) According to the information available, the firms have placed firm orders against the licences issued to them till October, 1959. Information in respect of licences issued after October, 1959, is not yet in.

Small Scale Industries in Manipur

*1074. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the training-*cum*-production centres for small scale industries in Manipur provided for in the Second Five Year Plan period have not yet been fully started due to difficulties in procurement of machinery and non-completion of buildings; and

(b) the number of such centres under different departments of the Manipur Administration?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Manipur Administration proposed to set up 11 training-cum-production Centres during the Second Five Year Plan. By the end of 1958-59 ten out of 11 centres were technically approved for the following trades:

Rope making	2 Training-*cum* Production Centres
Tailoring and cutting	3 Do.
Carpentry	2 Do.
Blacksmithy and tinsmithy	2 Do.
Hosiery goods	1 Do.

It has been reported that the construction of the buildings has been somewhat delayed for want of G.I. Sheets. No report of difficulty in getting machinery has been received.

Kidnapping of Indians by Portuguese Border Police

*1675. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Assar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Indian customs Police constables were kidnapped by the Portuguese border policy recently;

(b) whether the Portuguese Policemen did so by crossing into the Indian border; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The two Indian customs sepoys were picked up by a posse of Portuguese soldiers from the beat path connecting Indian Customs outposts which runs along the border.

(c) The sepoys were returned to Indian territory after being held in custody for a little over a day. However, on receipt of the news of the incident an *Aide Memoire* was handed over to the Brazilian Embassy protesting against this aggression by Portuguese armed personnel. Necessary steps have been taken to strengthen our vigilance arrangements on this sector of the border.

Equitable Distribution of Raw Films

1653. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the quantity of raw films distributed during 1958-59 and 1959-60, so far (State-wise)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Under the existing procedure the distribution of raw film is made region-wise and not State-wise. The stocks of raw film distributed during 1958-59 and 1959-60 (upto the middle of November, 1959) are shown below:—

	1958-59	1959-60 upto middle of November, 1959)
Bombay region	98·80 million ft. (from 1-4-58 to 11-5-59)	59·74 million ft. (from 12-5-59 to 12-11-59)
Madras region	62·82 million ft. (from 1-4-58 to 31-3-59)	49·37 million ft. (from 1-4-59 to 15-11-59)
Calcutta region	17·21 million ft (from 1-4-58 to 31-3-59)	13·45 million ft. (from 1-4-59 to 19-11-59)

Import of Catechu

1654. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the value of catechu imported in India during 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The value of Cutch (Catechu) extract imported into India during 1958-59 was Rs. 1,25,360.

Indian Yogis in U.S.A.

1655. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Yogis are imparting yogic knowledge of breath control in U.S.A.; and

(b) whether it is under any of the schemes of Indo-U.S. collaboration?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Some Indians have toured the United States of America now and then, giving lectures on 'Hatayoga'. This has been going on for some years.

(b) None of these people have gone to the United States under any Indo-U.S. scheme, nor have they been sponsored by Government.

Pakistani Nationals

1656. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals from East and West Pakistan separately who visited India since July 1959; and

(b) the number of Indians who visited East and West Pakistan separately during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 144247 and 17975 Pakistani nationals visited India from East and West Pakistan respectively during the period from 1st July to 31st October, 1959.

(b) 43277 and 30629 Indian nationals visited East and West Pakistan respectively during the same period.

Small Scale Handloom Industries in Andhra Pradesh

1657. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Small Scale Co-operative Handloom Industries that have been started in Andhra Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period so far (year-wise); and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loans or grants for each industry during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Press Information Bureau

1658. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of branch offices of the Press Information Bureau which have been working during 1958-59 in Punjab State?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): One, at Jullundur.

Employment Position in Punjab

1659. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employment opportunities in Punjab failed to improve during 1959 so far;

(b) the total number of vacancies notified in public sector and those in private sector during the above period;

(c) the number of industries closed down;

(d) the number of persons declared surplus or retrenched due to rationalisation or closure; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) The total number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges in Punjab during the period January to October, 1959 was:

Public Sector:	..	36,369
Private Sector:	..	2,061
Total	..	38,430

(c) to (e). Information is not available.

Manufacture of Nylon Nets

1660. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government have any plan to manufacture Nylon Nets for deep-sea fishing?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): None in the Public Sector. However, some firms have come forward with proposals to set up such plants.

Radio-Activity

1661. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2397 on the 9th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether there has been any change in the highest level of radio-activity in the country; and

(b) if so, whether it constitutes any danger to public health?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Education in N.E.F.A.

1662. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the total amount given to the N.E.F.A. during 1959 so far under the head "Education"?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Rs. 25·14 lakhs.

Manufacture of Bicycles

1663. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bicycles manufactured in India during the period from the 1st April to the 30th November, 1959 (State-wise);

(b) the number of bicycles out of these sold in the country;

(c) the number of bicycles exported and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period (country-wise); and

(d) whether any bicycles have been imported during 1959 so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 61.]

(b) No precise statistics are available.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 62.]

(d) The import of bicycles is banned from July—September 1957 licensing period. But, 542 bicycles of the value of Rs. 81,000 were imported during the period 1st January to 31st August 1959, as 'personal effects' under the Baggage Rules.

Five Year Plan Publicity in Punjab

1664. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the amount allotted to Punjab State for Five Year Plan Publicity for 1959-60?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Plan Publicity in the States is mainly the function of the State Government concerned. The Punjab Government have made a provision of Rs. 5·85 lakhs for Plan Publicity for the year 1959-60.

Under the Integrated Publicity Programme for the Second Plan, this Ministry is also responsible for giving general publicity to the Plan and development works included therein, on all-India basis, through its various Media Units. As the expenditure is not booked State-wise, it is not possible to give figures of expenditure incurred in Punjab under the Programme.

Integrated Publicity Programme in Punjab

1665. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of publicity organisers appointed in Punjab so far under the integrated publicity programme;

(b) whether they have performed cinema shows in their respective areas during 1958-59; and

(c) if so, the number of places where these were performed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Three. (all Field Publicity Officers).

(b) Yes

(c) 1073.

Radio Sets in Punjab

1666. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state what is the Central target fixed for providing radio sets in the rural areas in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): No target is fixed for providing radio sets in the rural areas of Punjab or any other State. Under the Community Listening Scheme of the Central Government, requirements of State Governments including Punjab are ascertained every year and met subject to budget provision.

International Commission for Supervision and Control

1667. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of complaints of irregularities were brought to the notice of (i) Viet Nam authorities and (ii) Viet Minh authorities by the International Commission for Supervision and Control during the period August to November, 1959; and

(b) how many of them were dealt with satisfactorily?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The report of the International Commission for Supervision and Control for this period is still under preparation. As soon as it is published the answer will be available.

Third Five Year Plan

1668. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2424 on the 9th September, 1959 regarding instructions to State Governments for asking Panchayats, Blocks and District Advisory Committees to give suggestion in regard to the draft of the Third Five Year Plan and state how the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Several State Governments have been consulted and it is expected that the Planning Commission will convey its suggestions to States in the near future.

गबन

१६६९. **श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :** क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा पंजाब के पुनर्वास विभाग को दिया गया धन कुछ

व्यक्तियों ने १९५१ और १९५८ के बीच गबन कर लिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस किस ने;

(ग) कितने धन का गबन किया गया था; और

(घ) क्या कोई जांच की गई है?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (घ). प्रश्न में सात साल के अरसे की जानकारी मांगी गयी है जिस अवधि में पंजाब के पुनर्वास विभाग को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गयी संभवता सारी रकम आ जाती हैं। इस जानकारी को काफी मेहनत और समय लगाये बिना एकत्रित करना संभव नहीं और प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम इसके पर्याप्त नहीं होगा। यदि किसी विशेष अनुदान के बारे में जानकारी मांगी जायेगी तो उसे एकत्रित करने का प्रयत्न किया जावेगा।

Housing in Punjab

1670. { **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans allotted to the Punjab State for various housing schemes during 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the amount spent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The amounts allocated to the Punjab Government for 1959-60, and the amounts spent by them upto 30th September, 1959, are mentioned below, scheme-wise:

Name of Scheme	Allocation for 1959-60	Expenditure incurred by State Government during 1959-60 (upto 30-9-59)
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	34·20	2·97
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	45·84	34·07
3. Slum Clearance Scheme	2·10	..
4. Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	@	..
5. Village Housing Projects Scheme	6.00	0.10
6 Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	14·00	..
TOTAL	102·14	37 14

@The Punjab Government do not now propose to implement this Scheme in the State as there are very few plantations in the State and the resident workers are adequately housed.

Allotment of Evacuee Buildings

1671. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state the number of evacuee buildings which have been given to the displaced persons against their claims so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): 1,28,557 acquired evacuee properties were transferred to claimants upto 30th September, 1959. This does not include figures in respect of Jullundur, Patiala and Lucknow regions for the months of August and September, 1959. It is, however, estimated that about 5000 properties would have been transferred in these regions also during those months.

सरकारी प्रकाशन

१६७२. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह [बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:]

(क) सरकारी प्रकाशनों के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस टेबल पर रखा जायेगा?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) और (ख) यह जानकारी इकट्ठी कर ली गई है और अगले कुछ ही दिनों में उसको सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा।

उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

१६७३. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत १० वर्षों में देश में किन किन उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया; और

(ख) क्या कुछ उद्योगों का केवल प्रयोगात्मक रूप से राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) जिन उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो चुका है वे ये हैं:—

(१) रेल परिवहन
(२) नागरिक उड्डयन
(३) सड़क परिवहन प्रणाली के कुछ अंग
(४) बिजली पैदा करने के कुछ कारखाने
(५) जहाज निर्माण
(६) सोने की खानें
(७) जीवन बीमा
(८) इंपीरियल बैंक आफ इंडिया

(ख) जी. नहीं।

Raw Material for Industry

1674. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been made and considered that a separate import division or agency should be set up in the Ministry to assess more carefully the raw material requirements for industry; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A suggestion of the nature referred to was made in the Import Advisory Council meeting on the 12th September, 1959. Although no separate division of the nature is contemplated, detailed work on our requirements of imported raw materials, possibilities of producing them in the country and of substituting them with other indigenous raw materials is in progress and suitable programmes are being worked out for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan.

Free-trade Area in Europe

1675. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1132 on the 4th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the new scheme of Free-trade area in Europe has been finalised; and

(b) if so, its effect on India's trade?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) There has been no material change in the position indicated in the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1132 dated the 4th September, 1959.

(b) Does not arise.

Electric Supply to Labour Colony at Rajabagicha (Cuttack)

1676. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 848 on the 14th August, 1959 and state whether supply of electric power to the labour colony at Rajabagicha (Cuttack) has since been made by the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): No; The Government of

Orissa have intimated that the private electric supply Company, within whose area the colony is situated, has demanded Rs. 25 as security from each individual occupant of the tenements. The State Government are asking the individual occupants to deposit the security money.

Floods in Chilka Lake Area

1677. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that as a result of breach in the Chilka embankment the lands allotted to the refugees near Chilka Lake were flooded and crops were damaged; and

(b) whether any assistance has been given to help the refugees to face these difficulties of natural calamity?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The payment of maintenance allowance to the families affected by the floods has been continued and steps are being taken to repair the embankment and to drain out the flood water from the lands.

Recognition of Trade Unions

1678. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the States wherein provision for securing statutory recognition of Trade Unions does not exist; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make provision?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) There is no provision for statutory recognition of Trade Unions except in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. Even in these two States such provision applies only to the industries covered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and the C.P. and Berar Industrial Disputes (Settlement) Act, 1947.

(b) It is considered that the cause of good industrial relations will be better served by voluntary recognition than by legislative compulsion for recognition. With this objective in view, suitable 'criteria' for recognition of the Unions have been embodied in the 'Code of Discipline in Industry'.

Survey of Contract Labour

1679. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1154 on the 4th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the reports of the surveys conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla in regard to the condition of contract labour in five selected industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Survey reports in respect of Iron Ore Mines and Petroleum (Refineries and Oil fields) industries have been received. Reports in respect of remaining three industries are awaited.

(b) The report for Iron Ore Mines was published in *Indian Labour Gazette* for March and June, 1958 and that for Petroleum in the *Indian Labour Gazette* for August, 1959.

(c) The reports are under examination in consultation with the Ministry concerned.

Employees' Provident Fund Act

1680. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 272 on the 6th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the request of Tex-

tile Mill-owners for exemption from the operation of the Employees' Provident Fund Act for some time; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The request has not been accepted.

Manufacture of Intermediates

1681. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 162 on the 6th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether negotiations with foreign collaborators for finalising the proposal for the manufacture of the intermediates required by the drugs and dye-stuffs industries have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Negotiations are still in progress.

Heavy Structural Works

1682. Shri **Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 36 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the detailed project report from M/s. Atkins and Partners of U.K. regarding the Heavy Structural Works and the Heavy Plate and Vessel Works has since been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The detailed project report is expected to be received by the end of December, 1959 or in January, 1960.

Coir Board

1683. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1152 on the 20th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the delegation led by the Chairman of the Coir Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Trade Control Organisation

1684. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the result of the process of de-centralisation of the work of Trade Control Organisation in order to bring about efficiency and quick disposal of applications and appeals has been assessed; and

(b) if so, the result of assessment?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose underlying the de-centralisation has been adequately served.

Production of Hessian in Jute Mills

1685. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of sacking in jute mills is more than the Hessian;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what percentage of demand of Hessian in foreign market is met by the Indian jute mills?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir; in terms of tonnage.

(b) Because sacking is comparatively heavier than hessian in weight.

(c) About 90 per cent.

Requirement of Hardboards

1686. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present annual requirements of hardboards in the country;

(b) whether the new process for making hardboards developed at the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora has been adopted for commercial manufacture;

(c) which are the firms at present manufacturing harboard by this process; and

(d) whether any royalty has been charged from the manufacturers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Precise information is not available. The approximate demand is, however, estimated at 16,000 tons per annum. But demand of such commodities always rise rapidly.

(b) The new process has not so far been adopted for commercial manufacture.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Manufacture of Precision Instruments

1687. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 750 on the 24th August, 1959 and state whether the Report of the two-man team of French experts, regarding setting up a centre for training Indian technicians in the manufacture of precision instruments essentially required for industrial development and for production of prototypes for small scale industries has been considered and whether any decision has been taken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The report of the French experts has been the basis for further negotiations between the Governments of France and India. A four-men Indian delegation had been to France recently for detailed discussions regarding establishment of the Centre. The report of the delegation is awaited.

Markets for Displaced Persons in Kanpur

1688. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether markets have been constructed in Kanpur for the displaced persons;

(b) if so, the amount spent on these markets so far;

(c) the number of shops in these markets; and

(d) the terms on which shops are allotted?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. Five markets have been constructed.

(b) Rs. 22 lakhs approximately.

(c) 738.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Slum Clearance

1689. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Asoke Sen Committee on Slum Clearance?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A note stating the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Asoke Sen Committee on Slum Clearance is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, Annexure No. 63].

Industrial Units in Eastern U.P.

1690. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the industrial units, small or big, established by Government since 1958 in the Eastern Districts of U.P.; and

(b) the number of men employed in these units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No precise information is available.

Industrial Units for Displaced Persons in Kanpur

1691. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no small or big industrial units have so far been established for the displaced persons in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Membership of Central Trade Unions

1692. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some of the States the membership of AITUC is more than that of INTUC as verified upto 31st March, 1959; and

(b) if so, which are those States?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) verification of membership of the four Central Trade Union Organisations for the year ending 31st March, 1959 is in progress. The result will be known after about five months.

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान कृमिनाशक दवाइयों का कारखाना, दिल्ली

१६९३. **पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी**
श्री प्र० चं० देव

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के हिन्दुस्तान कृमिनाशक दवाइयों के कारखाने में श्रमिकों और प्रबन्धकों के प्रति-

निधियों की एक संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषद् बनाई गयी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें दोनों के कितने कितने प्रतिनिधि हैं; और

(ग) यह कैसा काम कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) परिषद् की सदस्य संख्या ६ है, जिनमें से तीन प्रबन्धकों के प्रतिनिधि हैं और तीन श्रमिकों के।

(ग) यह परिषद् अभी हाल ही में स्थापित की गयी है, इसलिए इतना जल्दी इसके काम के बारे में किसी प्रकार का अन्दाज नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

Institute of Company Secretaries

1694. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Damani:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 456 on the 14th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any trainees from the Institute of Company Secretaries have been absorbed in the Public Sector since the inception of the Institute;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the progress made in instituting certificate or diploma course for Company Secretaries in order to meet the demand for qualified persons?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government and a tentative scheme which has been already drawn up is expected to be finalised soon.

Houses for Displaced Political Sufferers

1695. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1256 on the 9th September, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made in implementing the scheme formulated to provide houses or land to displaced political sufferers; and

(b) the number of persons who have been benefited so far by this scheme?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Of the 39 applications which were under consideration in September, 1959, 19 persons have been declared ineligible, 10 have been approved for allotment and the cases of the remaining 10 are still under consideration. It has been decided to consider the cases of another 30 political sufferers whose applications were received after the target date.

Out of the 91 persons who were allotted small plots, 10 have been found eligible for bigger plots. They are being allotted plots of 200 square yards instead of 100 square yards originally allotted to them.

(b) 165.

Demand for Watches

1696. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment as to the present and future requirements of watches has been made;

(b) if so, the result of such assessment;

(c) the extent to which the present requirement is met by indigenous production; and

(d) the extent of imports for the last five years and during the present year so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Panel for the Clocks and Watches Industry set up in January, 1959 has tried to assess the demand of watches. The estimates vary from 1 million to 2 million pieces.

(c) Watches are not yet manufactured in India.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Imports of Watches

Year	Quantity	Value in '000' of Rs. Quantity in Nos. Value
1954	503,382	13,490
1955	1,007,343	25,674
1956	1,058,709	29,324
1957	1,034,727	26,625

Since 1958, due to foreign exchange difficulties, there has been practically a ban on imports of watches excepting in small amounts.

Export of Woollen Yarn and Cloth

1697. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the extent to which Indian made woollen yarn and cloth are being exported to other countries giving the quantity and value for the last year and this year so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that Indian products are faced with keen competition in other countries;

(c) if so, the factors having a bearing on the capacity of Indian products to compete with others;

(d) the quantity and value of imports of these articles from other countries; and

(e) how do the prices of imported products compare with similar products made in India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 64]

(b) A certain amount of competition is faced in the foreign markets.

(c) Comparative quality and price structure of indigenous products.

(e) The price of imported woollen worsted fabrics is approximately the indigenous product of comparable quality.

Acitivities of Indian Delegation to U.N. Assembly

1698. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects of importance in which the Indian Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly session and to its important Committees took initiative and active part in the current session; and

(b) the extent to which the delegation was able to mobilise support for the subjects sponsored and initiated by it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The fourteenth session of the U.N. General Assembly ended on 13th December, 1959. The Indian delegation took the initiative on many important subjects and also took an active part in the deliberations of various committees of the U.N. The report of our delegation, which will furnish the required information in detail, will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Paper Mills

1699. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an F.A.O. expert paid a visit to the State of Jammu and Kashmir to explore the possibilities of setting up paper mills;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in his report; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) An F.A.O. expert visited the State of Jammu and Kashmir in September, 1959 to explore the possibilities of the development of industries based on Timber and Forest products.

(b) The expert has not yet submitted his report.

(c) Does not arise.

Naga Hostiles

1700. Shri Hem Barua: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether the amnesty proposed for Naga hostiles is still in force?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government have not withdrawn the offer of amnesty in relation to offences committed by Naga hostiles prior to October, 1957.

Kidnapping of Indians by Pakistanis

1701. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 320 on the 11th August, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the release of the three boats loaded with jute captured by the Pakistani Military personnel in River Padma near Nurpurkati (West Bengal) in the third week of November, 1958?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This issue is still under active negotiation with the Government of Pakistan.

Pending Cases in Kerala High Court

1702. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon / Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any applications involving the Industrial Disputes Act pending before the Kerala High Court for more than two years; and

(b) if so, in how many cases arguments have been concluded and judgments not delivered?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No, in case the reference is to writ applications.

(b) Question does not arise.

Arrest by Pakistan of Tripura Women Tea Garden Labourers

1703. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of women tea garden labourers who are all inhabitants of Khowai, Tripura, were arrested and jailed in East Pakistan in 1958 and 1959; and

(b) if so, action taken for securing their release?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Tripura Administration have reported that 20 Indian tea garden labourers both male and female were arrested by East Pakistan authorities for having entered East Pakistan without proper travel documents in July, 1959.

(b) The Tripura Administration have already taken up the question of release of these Indian nationals with the Government of East Pakistan. We are awaiting a report whether these labourers have been released.

Violation of Cease-Fire Line

1764. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Jammu and Kashmir cease-fire line was violated by the Pakistani personnel since August, 1959;

(b) in how many cases the attention of the United Nations Observers was drawn towards these matters; and

(c) with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Cease fire Line/Border violations by Pakistan Armed Personnel

(a) Number of cease-fire line violations by Pakistani armed personnel between August 1, 1959 and November, 20 1959		13
(b) Number of cases in which attention of U. N. Observers drawn to these violations		13
(c) *Results*	*Chief Military Observers' awards.*	
	Violation against Pakistan.	4
	No Violation against Pakistan	6
	Cases pending	3

*includes one case in which the Chief Military Observer awarded Violation against both India and Pakistan.

Printing Machinery

1765. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licenses have been given for the establishment of Units for the manufacture of printing machinery; and

(b) if so, the names of the parties to whom licenses have been given during the Second Plan period so far and the capacity sanctioned?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A licence under the Industries (Development Regulation) Act, 1951 was issued in October, 1955 to M/s. Ramakrishna Industries Ltd., Peelamedu, District Coimbatore (Madras State) for the manufacture of—

	Nos Per Annum
(1) Stereorotary printing machines	2
(2) Type casting machines	2
(3) Treadles	6
(4) Cylinder machines	6

The manufacture of printing machinery is now not covered by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as amended. Government have approved the scheme of M/s. Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd., Titaghur, for the manufacture of 240 Nos. per annum of Flat Bed machines.

Another private undertaking is proposed to be established in Madras for the manufacture of following items of printing machinery:—

Name of the item	Proposed annual Capacity Nos.
Treadle Machines	600
Cylinder Machines	120
Rotary Printing Machines	2
Cutting Machines	300
Stitching Machines	600

(and several other items of Printing machinery, components and accessories).

Displaced Cultural and Religious Institutions

1766. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of displaced cultural and religious in-

stitutions in Punjab to whom evacuee agricultural lands were allotted have not started functioning as yet;

(b) if so, total acreage of land allotted to them; and

(c) action proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). About 235 displaced institutions were allotted 3,407 standard acres of evacuee agricultural land during the quasi-permanent allotment operations in Punjab. As compensation cannot be paid to these institutions vide Section 2(e) of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, the allotments already made are being reviewed. So far allotments of 114 institutions, which were not functioning, have been cancelled. The examination of the remaining allotments is continuing. Final decision about the land in the occupation of those institutions which have started functioning will be taken after the review has been completed.

Automobile Industry

1787. **Shri V. P. Nayar**: Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the latest position of the country's automobile Industries, with special reference to the number of workers and their average emoluments per mensem during the first year of the First Five Year Plan and the current year;

(b) the percentage of indigenous production of parts from (i) indigenous raw material (ii) imported raw material, in the above two years;

(c) the comparative prices; and

(d) the index of profits of these years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It was after the Tariff Commision's Report (1953) on the automobile industry that the development of the manufacture of automobiles in the country was practically taken up. Till then the industry consisted of about a dozen assemblers of motor vehicles working largely with imported components only. Information about the number of workers and their average monthly emoluments during the first year of the First Five Year Plan i.e., 1951 is not available. At present there are six automobile manufacturing units in the country and the labour employed by them is about 18600 Nos. No data regarding the emoluments is maintained by Government.

Information about the percentage of indigenous production of parts separately as from the indigenous raw materials and from the imported raw materials is also not available. The percentages of indigenous content in the main models of the vehicles currently under production in the country are, however, as follows:—

Cars	percentage
Hindustan Ambassador	73·4
Fiat '1100'	56·6
Standard '10'	49·4
Trucks	
Tata-Mercedes-Benz 165" WB	64·4
Dodge 3 ton 165 " WB	62·0
Leyland ' Comet '163 " WB	52·0
Jeeps	66·1

(c) and (d). Since during the first year of the First Five Year Plan there were only assemblers of vehicles and no manufactuers the question of comparative prices and index of profits in 1951 and now does not actually arise. However, information available about the prices of a few vehicles is as follows:—

Name of Vehicle	Ex-factory price in 1951 Rs.	Current factory price Rs.
1. Hindustan Car	7,980	10,506
2. Dodge Truck 165 " WB	19,445	23,645
3. Leyland Comet	32,545	32,000
4. Jeep	11,205	11,47

Information about the index of profits for the two years in question is not available.

State Trading Corporation

1708. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officers who have retired from the Government of India especially from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have been appointed in the State Trading Corporation;

(b) whether such appointments have been made at the request of the Board of Directors of the State Trading Corporation or on the decision of the Ministry; and

(c) the number of retired officials drawing above Rs. 500 p.m. posted in the State Trading Corporation and the special reason in the case of each such officer?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All officers except Directors are appointed at the instance of and by the State Trading Corporation.

(c) The number of retired officials drawing about Rs. 500 is 14. The appointment of such officers is mainly in consideration of their past administrative or Commercial and technical experience.

Export of Indian Handicrafts

1709. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any appreciable increase in the export of Indian handicrafts during 1959 so far consequent on the setting up of Indian Handicraft Development Corporation in August, 1958; and

(b) if so, to what extent there has been increase in the export?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. has been set up recently and it is yet too early to assess the impact of the various measures undertaken by it since its establishment in April, 1958, on the exports of Indian handicrafts. However, the comparative figures of exports of handicrafts during the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 mentioned below, will show that there has been an increase in the export of handicrafts during the year 1959.

Year	Exports (in Lakh of Rs.)
1957 (Jan-August)	429·3
1958 -do-	423·9
1959 -do-	481·00

Life Insurance Corporation

1710. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab has been allocated any funds by the Life Insurance Corporation for financing Middle Income Group Housing Scheme during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 14 lakhs has so far been allocated to the Government of Punjab, under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, during 1959-60, *in addition* to a similar sum of Rs. 14 lakhs already allocated to and drawn by the State Government in March 1959, for the year 1958-59.

Burmese Road through Indian Territory

1711. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the road from Tamu to Kalewa in Burma passes through an Indian enclave, 3 to 4 furlongs in length on the 22/23rd mile point; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to demarcate the boundaries and divert the road from the Indian territory?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): (a) There is an old road from Tamu to Kalewa which was constructed when Burma was part of India. This road, of which portions are still visible, has been entirely abandoned.

A new road from Tamu to Kalewa was constructed by the military authorities during the last war. This road runs mainly through Burmese territory but about one and a half miles of it, between milestones 22 and 24, lies in Indian territory. The road crosses the boundary into Indian territory about 1 furlong south of the bridge over the Tuiwang River near boundary pillar no. 33 and re-enters Burma at the bridge over the Tuito River about 1 furlong south-west of boundary pillar no. 34. The width of the area between this section of the road and the boundary varies from one to two furlongs.

(b) The international boundary in this sector has already been demarcated long ago and is clearly shown both on maps and, by means of boundary pillars and tree-markings, on the ground. There is therefore no question of the boundary being undemarcated or disputed. Government of India have so far seen no objection to the use of the portion of the road lying within India by civilian traffic passing from one part of India to another.

Cinema and Students in Delhi

1712. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sample survey was conducted by the Delhi Administration regarding the cinema going habit among students in Delhi;

(b) what are its main findings; and

(c) what are its recommendations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). In January-February, 1958, a fact finding survey of the number of school children attending noon shows during the school hours was conducted by the Delhi Administration. It was found that on an average 17·7 per cent. of the cinema-goers in noon shows on working days were students.

(c) No recommendations were made by the Committee.

Industrial Schemes in West Bengal

1713. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial schemes have been sanctioned by the Rehabilitation Ministry in West Bengal during the year, 1959;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is unnecessary delay in sanctioning of industrial schemes in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Seven.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Coconut Shells

1714. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether coconut shells are being exported from Cochin;

(b) if so, the purpose for which they are exported; and

(c) the value of such exports in 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Information is not available as exports of coconut shell are not recorded separately in foreign trade statistics.

(c) Government have no information.

Conference between Union and Punjab State Rehabilitation Ministers

1715. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a Conference between the Union Minister of Rehabilitation and the Punjab State Rehabilitation Minister at Chandigarh in October, 1959; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) A Conference was held at Manali.

(b) The various outstanding issues relating to the resettlement of displaced persons in the rural areas of Punjab were discussed and settled.

Unallotted Evacuee Land in Punjab

1716. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to set up a committee to inspect and evaluate the unallotted evacuee land with a view to sell it to the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the report submitted by the Committee, if any?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. The Committee is concerned only with the inferior lands which are lying unallotted because of their being unacceptable to land claimants.

(b) The report submitted by the Committee is being examined.

Industries in Kerala State

1717. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government made proposals for starting industries in the Kerala State between April, 1957 to July, 1959;

(b) if so, what are the proposals;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has given approval to all these proposals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). The fresh proposals received from the Kerala Government during the period under reference relate to State participation to the extent of about Rs. 150 lakhs in the following industrial projects in the private sector:

1. Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.
2. Travancore Electro-Chemical Industries Ltd.
3. United Electricals Industries Ltd.
4. Metal Industries Ltd., Shoranur.
5. Tracco Enterprises.
6. Indian Transformers.
7. Automobile Tyre Factory.
8. Southern Group Industries Ltd.
9. Western India Plywood Ltd.
10. National Tyre and Rubber Co.
11. Republic Forge.

The Planning Commission have approved State investment in seven enterprises under item 1—7. Investment by the State Government in the remaining projects was not considered necessary or desirable on account of one or more of the following reasons:—

(i) Inadequate scope for expansion of capacity in the industries suggested by the entrepreneurs;

(ii) Non-availability of foreign exchange for the import of equipment; and

(iii) Technical unsoundness of the proposals put forward.

Export of Ginger

1718. { **Shri Kamal Singh:** / **Shri Ignace Beck:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the reasons for the fall in the export of ginger to foreign countries especially to U.K., Aden, Saudi Arabia and Australia during the year 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The fall in the export of Ginger to foreign countries especially to the U.K., Aden, Saudi Arabia and Australia during the year 1958 is attributed mainly to the following causes:—

(i) Large accumulated stocks with the importers abroad;

(ii) Decrease in demand due to the shift in consumers' preference for orange squashes and other soft drinks;

(iii) Quality of Indian Ginger which is fibrous as compared to the products of Jamaica and Sierra Leone (our competitors in the field); and

(iv) Foreign exchange difficulties in the case of Saudi Arabia.

Vocational Guidance to Girl Students

1719. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide vocational guidance to girl students at colleges; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Manganese Ore

1720. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1488 on the 6th March, 1959 and state:

(a) how much quantity of manganese ore out of the quantity exported during January-November, 1958 was exported by private exporters against their own export quota;

(b) how much quantity was exported by the State Trading Corporation directly;

(c) how much quantity was exported in the form of private exporters canalising their sales through State Trading Corporation; and

(d) how much quantity was export by such exporters who have never made any exports before that?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The revised figure of total exports of manganese ore during January-November, 1958 was 8,68,728 tons. Out of this 4,89,090 tons was exported by private exporters

(b) 3,36,889 tons.

(c) 42,749 tons.

(d) Nil.

Creche at Ledha Hill

1721. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no creche constructed by Indian Iron and Steel Company at Ledha Hill, Gua; and

(b) what steps have been taken for contravention of the Mine Rules, 1946?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Manoharpur Iron ore mine, of which Ledha Hill forms a part, has three separate creches situated at Manoharpur loading station, Bottom camp and Ajita Hill. There is no separate creche at Ledha Hill.

(b) The Rules have not been contravened, as they require the owner

of every mine to construct thereat a creche, whereas in this mine there are three creches.

Director-General of the Federation of British Industries

1722. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director-General of the Federation of British Industries visited Delhi recently;

(b) if so, whether any discussion took place; and

(c) the decisions, if any, arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). Sir Norman Kipping, Director General of the Federation of British Industries, called on some officials in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the 2nd November, 1959 and generally discussed with them matters relating to Indo-U.K. trade. The discussions consisted mainly of an exchange of views about the prospects of British goods in India. No decisions were taken as a result of these discussions.

Refugee Markets in New Delhi and Delhi

1723. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a request of refugee shopkeepers to grant ownership rights of the shops in refugee markets in New Delhi and Delhi allotted to them; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to this request?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Out of 32 shopping centres constructed for displaced persons outside rehabilitation colonies in Delhi, proprietary rights are transferable in all the markets except the following:

1. New Central Market.
2. Kamla Market.
3. Sarojini Market.
4. Lajpat Rai Market.
5. Raisina Road Shops.
6. Pleasure Garden Market.
7. Angoori Bagh Shops.
8. Purdah Bagh Shops.
9. Shops on Qutab Road, M. M. Road and Roshanara Road built on road berms.

Copy of a note explaining the position in regard to these markets, which was circulated to the Members of Parliament in December, 1957, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 65.] The decision is final and the Government have no intention of reopening it.

Trade with Belgium

1724. { Shri Ram Garib: / Shri Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Trade with Belgium declined during the year 1958; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reduction in imports from Belgium was due mainly to India's import policy which is designed to conserve foreign exchange. Among the reasons for decline in exports were a fall in demand and competition from other supplying countries.

Greek Trade Delegation

1725. { Shri Ram Garib: / Shri Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official Greek Trade delegation visited India recently; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the discussions between the representatives of the two countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation's discussions were of a general nature and consisted mainly of an exchange of views on possibilities of increasing Indo-Greek trade.

जोगेन्द्रनगर में ऊन की मशीन

१७२६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जोगेन्द्रनगर (मंडी, हिमाचल प्रदेश) में एक ऊन की मशीन बहुत समय से बेकार पड़ी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह मशीन अब बेची जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वह खुले बाजे बेची जा रही है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगा): (क) से (ग), जोगेन्द्रनगर (मंडी, हिमाचल प्रदेश), में ऊन कातने, ऊनी कपड़ा बुनने तथा समाप्त करने की कुछ मशीनें १९४७ से बेकार पड़ी थीं। अक्तूबर, १९५९ में सार्वजनिक नीलाम के द्वारा ये मशीनें बेच दी गयीं।

Tea Gardens in Kangra District

1727. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instead of ammonium sulphate, calcium nitrate manure has been given to the tea gardens of the Kangra District in the Punjab State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Kangra soil is lacking in acidity and consequently nitric manure is not suitable for it; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take for the supply of ammonium sulphate to the tea gardens of Kangra District?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Central Government do not make direct allotment of nitrogenous fertilisers in favour of tea plantation in Punjab. They make bulk allotment of these fertilisers to the Punjab Government against their consolidated demand for all crops including tea. It is understood from the State Government that it is not correct to say that instead of Ammonium sulphate, Calcium ammonium nitrate is being given by them to the tea plantations in the Kangra District. Chemical fertilisers are being distributed by the State Government both on cash as well as on taccavi loan. The facility of taccavi in respect of Ammonium sulphate has however been withdrawn by the State Government at all the places where Calcium ammonium nitrate stocks have been supplied for distribution. It is understood that this step has been taken by the Punjab Government in order to popularise the use of Calcium ammonium nitrate which is a new fertiliser and is to be manufactured shortly at the factory at Nangal. The tea plantations are at liberty to purchase ammonium sulphate on cash payments.

(b) While soil samples examined in 1947 revealed that acidity was a little on the low side, it is however understood that the Punjab Government are at present conducting experiments to find out the usefulness of Calcium ammonium nitrate on tea crop.

(c) The State Government are understood to have supplied 108 tons of Ammonium sulphate for tea crop during the last season. Efforts are also being made by them to supply 500 tons of ammonium sulphate for the coming season as well.

Fertilizers Factory in West Bengal

1728. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for setting up a fertilizer factory in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved this scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration.

Industrial Training Centres in Tripura

1729. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few industrial training centres run by the Industries Department in Tripura have been closed and employees including instructors have been thrown out of jobs; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No Industrial Training Centre has been closed. Three Industrial Institutes, 6 Peripatetic Training Centres, 1 Peripatetic Training School and 4 Training-*cum*-Production Centres continue to function. However, in the interest of economy trade courses in tailoring, artistic leather crafts, umbrella handle manufacturing and footwear have been discontinued. The instructors whose services were terminated due to discontinuance of these trades have been either absorbed in some other suitable work under the Department or have found employment elsewhere by their own efforts.

Low Income Housing in the Andamans

1730. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons to whom loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in the Andamans have been given in the rural areas; and

(b) the total amount loaned?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Thirteen loans, totalling Rs. 69,400, were sanctioned upto the 26th November, 1959 under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme to persons in the rural areas of Andamans. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 32,530 was actually disbursed according to the stage of construction reached, as prescribed under the rules.

Good Year Tyre and Rubber Company

1731. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign firm, M|s Good Year Tyre and Rubber Company of India (P) Limited, has been granted a tyre factory licence;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any steps have been taken in pursuance of the Tariff Commission's recommendations regarding the curbing of tyre monopoly and the setting up of tyre plants in the public sector; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The licensing of the scheme would help in the achievement of the Second Five Year Plan target and, if possible, also to meet the additional demand for tyres and tubes during the early years of the Third Five Year Plan.

(c and (d). In order to disperse the industry widely besides M|s. Goodyears, four new units have been licensed to be established and two existing units have been permitted to carry out substantial expansion for the manufacture of tyres and tubes.

No unit has been licensed in the Public Sector as Government does not consider such a step necessary. The Tariff Commission has also not made any such recommendation. The Tariff Commission's recommendation on giving encouragement and special assistance to Indian parties is being implemented.

Commissioner for India in Singapore

1732. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment of the work-load on the Office of the Commissioner for the Government of India in Singapore has been made; and

(b) whether the staff provided there is adequate for its task?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The assessment of work-load in our Missions is always made by the Economy Board of the Ministry of External Affairs whenever proposals for additional staff are received from a Mission. A proposal for additional staff from the Indian Commission, Singapore, has been received and is being examined.

Aid to Orissa State

1733. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have approached the Government of India for any financial assistance in connection with the fixation of ceiling on land; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) A request has been received from the Orissa Government for central assistance for the setting up of an administrative machinery for the implementation of land reforms.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Wage Board for Cement Industry

1734. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 232 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) when the report of the Wage Board for Cement Industry was submitted;

(b) what are the main findings; and

(c) when the same is likely to be published?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 7th October, 1959.

(b) and (c). These will be announced along with Government decision as soon as possible.

'Hunza' Shown in Chinese Maps

1735. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have seen the position of Hunza, a territory of Kashmir, which is shown as a part of China in Chinese maps;

(b) whether any protest has been lodged in this regard with the Chinese Government; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) In our representations to the Chinese Government we have maintained that the frontier in this area as well as in other areas along the

India-China border is as shown in the official Indian maps;

(c) Pakistan committed aggression on the Indian Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and forcibly occupied a portion of the State territory including the principality of Hunza. This situation created by Pakistan aggression is under consideration of the Security Council.

Industrial Corporation in Punjab

1736. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Industrial Corporation in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) at what stage the proposal stands?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It is understood from the Government of Punjab that there is no proposal to set up an Industrial Corporation in Punjab now. However, the State Government has under consideration a scheme for setting up a Small Industries Corporation in the Third Five Year Plan with an authorised capital of Rs. 45·00 lakhs. The main object of this corporation is to help the Small Scale Industrialists in marketing of their products, to improve their technique of production and to supply them with adequate raw materials at reasonable prices.

Bhabna Camp (Dandakaranya)

1737. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabna Camp (Dandakranaya) which was constructed after spending a huge amount is quite unfit for human habitation; and

(b) whether the engineering department has submitted a report to the higher authorities before sending refugees there that the camp was fit for refugees?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. There was only some difficulty about drinking water.

(b) The Engineering Department which is responsible for the construction of work centres and which is required to indicate the centres ready for occupation from time to time, had indicated that the camp was fit for occupation before the displaced persons were taken to the Bhabna Centre.

Officers in Dandakaranya

1738. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many officers working in the Dandakaranya Project are old and superannuated;

(b) their number; and

(c) the reasons for their employment?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No. Only 8 gazetted officers and 5 non-gazetted staff out of a total of over 900 in position are superannuated officers.

(c) Shortage of technical personnel and reluctance on the part of personnel to go to the Dandakaranya area.

Class IV Employees in Government Hostels

1739. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Class IV Government employees working in the Government hostels in Calcutta and New Delhi for more than ten years have not been made permanent so far and given liveries regularly; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The position in respect of the

staff of the Directorate of Estates serving in these hostels is as follows:

Seven out of nine regular Class IV staff in the Central Government hostel at Calcutta, with more than ten years' service have not been made permanent. In regard to the work-charged staff in that hostel, who have put in more than ten years' service, action for declaring them semi-permanent/permanent is being taken. Since the present hostel is a temporary one and is to be demolished, it has not been possible to confirm the entire staff.

There are no regular Class IV staff with more than ten years' service in the Government hostels at New Delhi. As far work-charged staff, they could not be made permanent pending decision on the Pay Commission's Report and also in view of the fact that a question of bringing them into regular establishment is under consideration.

Regular Class IV staff in the Central Government hostel at Calcutta have been duly supplied with liveries. The work-charged staff in that hostel are not entitled to liveries under the existing orders. As regards the Class IV staff, including work-charged establishment, in the hostels at New Delhi, liveries have been provided to all of them excepting a few who are being supplied with the same.

Dandakaranya Scheme

1740. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the contractors working in the Dandakaranya project are not paid regularly for the work done with the result that the progress of work is hampered;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the amount outstanding for payment?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Payment to the contractors is made regularly. There may however be unavoidable delay in a few cases.

(c) Information is not readily available. The figure however would necessarily fluctuate from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

समाचारपत्र परिषद्

१७४१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन्हें अखिल भारतीय श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ की कार्य समिति द्वारा अभी हाल में पास किये गये उस संकल्प की प्रति प्राप्त हो गई है, जिसमें यह मांग की गई है कि समाचार पत्र (प्रेस) परिषद् की शीघ्र स्थापना की जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मैंने १ सितम्बर, १९५९ को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०३९ के उत्तर में यह कहा था कि सरकार का तब तक समाचार पत्र परिषद् (press council) की स्थापना के बारे में कानून बनाने का विचार नहीं है जब तक इस प्रस्ताव के लिये अधिक अनुकूल वातावरण नहीं बन जाता। क्योंकि अभी स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ इसलिये फिलहाल इस सिलसिले में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है।

Research Centres for Industries in Delhi

1742. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Advisory Board of Delhi

Administration at its recent meeting decided to establish research centres for pottery, foundry and fruit preservation industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It has been proposed to set up Common Facility Centres with an element of research during the Third Five Year Plan period. The proposal is under examination by a Sub-Committee constituted by the Delhi Administration.

A.I.R. External Services Division

1743. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about six years back there was a proposal to convert the services of the Translators|Announcers working in the different units of the External Services Division, A.I.R. to those of Staff Artists;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Translators/Announcers working in the different units of the External Services Division, A.I.R. were consulted to that effect and nearly all of them agreed to the conversion of their services; and

(c) if so, the action taken on that proposal?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) There was no proposal six years back about the conversion of posts of Translator|Announcer working in the different Units of the External Services Division, All India Radio, into those of Staff Artists. The proposal was actually initiated in 1956.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal is expected to be implemented shortly.

External Services of A.I.R.

1744. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the pay scales of the Translators and Announcers working in the different units of the External Services Division of the All India Radio i.e. Arabic, Persian, Pushto, Indonesian, Burmese, Chinese, French, Gorkhali, Tibetan etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that Translators and Announcers working in the different units of the External Services Division, All India Radio, have different pay scales, though the nature of their work is the same;

(c) if so, the reasons for this disparity;

(d) whether Government propose now to remove this disparity and place all the Translators|Announcers working in the different units of the External Services Division, All India Radio, in the same pay scale; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 66.]

(b) The scales of pay of Indian Translators|Announcers are the same in all the Units except the Pushto Unit. Different scales of pay have been prescribed for Foreign Translators|Announcers working in the different units of the External Services Division.

(c) The different scales of pay for the Translators/Announcers for each Foreign Language Unit, External Services Division, A.I.R., are laid down with a view to securing and attracting the services of right type of persons for service in India. The following factors are taken into account:

(1) the availability of suitable persons proficient in language with requisite qualifications and experience;

(2) living conditions in the country from where the Translators/ Announcers are recruited; and

(3) the scales of pay or salaries drawn by them in their own countries.

(d) and (e). The slightly different pay scale for Indians in the Pushto Unit will be re-examined. So far as the scales for foreign recruits are concerned the reasons for the differences have been stated; these differences cannot be treated as disparities nor can the pay scales of Indian recruits be compared with them.

Class IV Employees' Quarters

1745. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 238 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) how many peon type quarters are at present occupied by (i) Daftries, (ii) Record sorters, (iii) Jamadars etc.;

(b) the distance of the Central Secretariat from the quarters for Class IV staff which are under construction and how many of them will be for Peons, Jamadars and Daftries; and

(c) what is the fixed rate of rent and rent charged from Class IV staff in occupation of servants quarters attached to Western Court, Constitution House and Sujan Singh Park?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Allotment of Class IV quarters is being made by the Directorate of Estates centrally only since July 1957 prior to which the allotment was made directly by the individual Ministries/Departments/Offices from the quota placed at their disposal on *pro rata* basis. The designations of officers in occupation of approximately 7,000 quarters are not readily available in the records of the Directorate of Estates and the time and labour involved in the collection of such data will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) The number of quarters under construction, their location and the distance from the Central Secretariat are given below:

Locality	No. of quarters	Distance from the Central Secretariat
1	2	3
		(Miles)
Andrews Ganj (Pinjrapole)	696	4·5
Sirinavasapuri (Near Hindustan Housing Factory)	624	5·5
Moti Bagh	8	3·5
South West Extension Area (Ring Road)	992	4·5
	2,320	

These are intended for allotment to all Class IV officers, e.g., Peons, Daftries, Record Sorters, Jamadars, etc.

(c) Rent for Govenment accommodation is recovered from a Class IV officer at 10 per cent of his emoluments or the standard rent under F.R. 45-A of the accommodation in his occupation, whichever is less. Certain Class IV officers and members of work-charged establishment are entitled to rent-free accommodation and only service charges are recovered from them.

The standard rent for Class IV quarters attached to the following buildings is as under:—

	Rent per month under F.R. 45-A
	Rs.
(i) Western Court	3·00
(ii) Constitution House	5·00
(iii) Sujan Singh Park Flats	11·00

Patent and Registration Office

1746. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Patent and Registration Office is not allowing firms to have the word "National" with the names of their organisations and firms; and

(b) if so, why this restriction has been imposed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). There is no occasion for either the Patent Office or the Trade Marks Registry to take objection to the use of hte word "National" in the name of an organisation or firm, as these offices are not concerned with the names of firms or other bodies. The registration of the word "National" as a trade make is, however, not allowed, as it is likely to cause confusion and deception.

The use of the word "National" in the name of a Company applying for registration under the Companies Act, 1956, is also not allowed, if it suggests any connection with a government department or implies governmental patronage.

Indians in London

1747. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian nationals are not allowed to own property in some areas of London;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). There is no bar to Indian nationals owning property in any area of London.

High Cost of Production

1748. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue of high cost of production is to be examined thoroughly to ensure production of cheaper goods to enable the Indian Industry to compete with foreign goods; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is proposed to make a study of the cost of production in certain selected industries like, Cotton Textiles, Sugar, Cement, Rayon, Jute Textiles, Bicycles, Electric Motors and Transformers by constituting *ad hoc* Study Groups. The constitution of these Study Groups and their terms of reference are being finalised.

Nepal Prime Minister's Visit

1749. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have extended an invitation to the Prime Minister of Nepal to pay a visit to India and that the Prime Minister of Nepal has accepted the invitation; and

(b) if so, what topics are likely to be discussed with the Prime Minister of Nepal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister of Nepal, Shri B. P. Koirala is expected to visit India in January 1960, in response to the invitation extended to him by the Government of India. The precise date of his arrival in Delhi has not yet been finalized.

(b) No formal agenda is being drawn up. The talks will cover matters of mutual interest.

Manipur P.W.D.

1758. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of muster roll workers in the Manipur P.W.D. (Factory Section) who have been in regular service for more than 10 years; and

(b) if so, the number of such workmen in that department?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

नेताजी बोस के भाषण और लेख

१७५१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री ४ सितम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११७५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के भाषणों व लेखों का संग्रह करने और उनके प्रकाशन में सहायता देने के लिये नियुक्त की गई सलाहकार समिति के कौन-कौन सदस्य हैं;

(ख) यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) इस काम को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये कौन से विशेष प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के भाषणों व लेखों का संग्रह प्रकाशित करने के काम में सहायता देने के लिये जो सलाहकार समिति है उस के सदस्य ये हैं:—

प्रो० एन० के० सिद्धान्ता—चेयरमैन
श्री जे० के० भोंसले
श्री एम० सिवाराम
श्री एस० ए० अय्यर
डायरेक्टर, पब्लिकेशन्स डिवीजन } सदस्य

(ख) आशा है कि यह संग्रह १९६० के मध्य तक प्रकाशित हो जायगा ।

(ग) मन्त्रालय के अधिकारी तथा समिति के सदस्य उन सभी व्यक्तियों से मिल रहे हैं जो संग्रह के काम में मदद कर सकते हैं या सलाह दे सकते हैं । इसमें नेताजी के सम्बन्धी भी शामिल हैं । नेताजी रिसर्च ब्यूरो से भी इस काम के लिये मदद मांगी जा रही है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रविधिक संस्थायें

१७५२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री ११ मार्च, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७४३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया और श्रीनगर में जो प्रविधिक संस्थायें खुलने वाली थीं, क्या वे इस बीच खुल गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय उनमें किन-किन विषयों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है; और

(ग) अन्य विषयों की शिक्षा की कब तक व्यवस्था हो जाने की आशा है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बलिया में ड्राफ्टस्मैन (मैकेनिकल) विजर्ल-मिस्त्री, फिटर, व वैल्डर का काम और श्रीनगर में स्टेनोग्राफी (हिन्दी), ड्राफ्टस्मैन (मैकेनिकल) और फिटर का काम सिखाया जाता है ।

(ग) अगस्त १९६० से ।

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में बिजली और पानी की सुविधायें

१७५३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री १ सितम्बर, १९५८ के अतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२३२ के उत्तर के संबन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वाटरों में बिजली और पानी की आवश्यक सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने तथा सफाई की व्यवस्था करने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अविल कु० चन्दा) : १ दिसम्बर, १९५८ को सदन की मेज पर रखे गये विवरण में यह बताया गया था कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सब क्वार्टरों में पानी तथा सफाई की सुविधाएं दी जा चुकी थीं। इन क्वार्टरों में से अधिकतम में बिजली भी लगी हुई है। किराये जाने वाले क्वार्टरों को छोड़कर बाकी क्वार्टरों में बिजली लगाने के लिये एक प्राक्कलन (एस्टीमेट) विचाराधीन है।

Seminar on Public Enterprises

1754. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on management problem concerning the public undertakings in Asia was held in New Delhi on the 1st December, 1959;

(b) if so, the countries represented there; and

(c) the work done by the Indian delegation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A U.N. Seminar on Management of public industrial enterprises in E.C.A.F.E. Region was inaugurated in New Delhi on the 1st December and the Seminar concluded its plenary session on the 11th December, 1959.

(b) The following countries participated in the Seminar:—

Australia
Ceylon
China
Federation of Malaya
India
Indonesia
Iran
Korea
Pakistan
Philippines
Thailand
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom.

In addition an Associated Member from Singapore and Observers from United States of America and Viet-Nam also attended the Seminar.

(c) An Indian Delegation led by the Minister of Industry participated in the Seminar. The Leader of the Indian delegation was elected chairman of the Seminar.

The purpose of the Seminar was to bring together persons actively connected with the Management of Public Industrial Enterprises within Asia and the Far East Regions, and provide a forum for exchange of views and experiences in order to improve management practices. The Indian delegation participated in the various discussions and study groups on the different subjects included in the Agenda, a copy of which is laid on the Table along with a note indicating the conclusions reached by the Seminar on the various items discussed. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 67]

Stall Holders of Panchkuin Road

1755. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Panchkuian Road eligible Stall Holders' Union, New Delhi;

(b) if so, their demands;

(c) whether Government have considered them; and

(d) if so, the decision taken, if any?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Their demand is that they should be provided in the market to be constructed on Janpath.

(c) and (d). Their request will be conveyed to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply who will construct the market.

Loan to Displaced Persons in Tripura

1756. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered Displaced Persons in Tripura who have not yet applied for rehabilitation loan;

(b) whether applications for rehabilitation loan are still entertained by the Tripura Administration; and

(c) if not, the alternative steps taken to rehabilitate these displaced persons?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) About 3,100 families.

(b) No.

(c) It is now more than 12 years since partition and those displaced persons who were really in need of rehabilitation assistance have already applied and been given assistance. It is not possible to continue to entertain applications for rehabilitation loans for an indefinite period.

ट्रकों और बसों के संभरण का कोटा

१७५७. **श्री जानकभाई अधवाल :**
श्री क० भे० वाजपेय :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ट्रकों और बसों के निर्माताओं को ये आदेश दिये हैं कि वे अपने वितरकों को उनको कोटे १९५६ अथवा १९५७ के उस कोटे के बराबर दें जिसमें अधिक कोटा दिया गया था ;

(ख) १९५९–६० में अब तक टाटा ऑटोमोबाइल्स द्वारा इन्दौर के अपने वितरक को जो कोटा दिया गया है, क्या वह उस आदेश के अनुसार था ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) इस विषय में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) अप्रैल १९५९ में सरकार ने देश में मोटर गाड़ियां बनाने वालों को यें हिदायतें भेजी थीं कि वे विभिन्न राज्यों को मोटे तौर पर उसी अनुपात में माल दें जो अनुपात १९५६ या १९५७ में, इनमें से जिसमें अधिक हो, वर्तमान था ।

(ख) मै० टाटा लोकोमोटिव एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कं० लि०, बम्बई ने इन्दौर के विक्रेताओं को जो माल दिया, इसके बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है । लेकिन यह विश्वास करने के लिये उस के पास कोई कारण नहीं है कि उसकी हिदायतों का पालन देश के मोटर गाड़ी निर्माता नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Fertiliser Factories in Uttar Pradesh

1758. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government have requested the Union Government to set up two nitrogen based fertiliser factories and a rayon grade pulp unit in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Central Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal of the State Government for the establishment of fertilizer factories has been referred to the Fertilizer Technical Committee for study. Further action on the proposal will be taken after the report of the Committee is received and examined.

The proposal to establish a Rayon Pulp factory needs detailed investigation before Government of India can examine it. The State Government have been asked to make necessary investigations in the matter. The Central Government will be giving the fullest co-operation and assistance in the investigations.

Manufacture of Sugar Machinery

1759. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sugar machinery under manufacture at present in the country would be ready for erection before the end of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the sites where the sugar machinery manufactured in India would be erected during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Chodavaram Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Chodavaram, District Visakapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).

(ii) Amadalavalasa Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Amadalavalasa, District Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh).

(iii) Krishna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Karad, District North Satara (Bombay State).

(iv) Shri Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sankeshwar, District Belgaum (Mysore State).

Import of Textile Machinery

1760. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of foreign exchange allocated and the value of licences issued for import of textile machinery, spare parts and accessories by textile mills in the country during the period from April to September, 1959; and

(b) the foreign exchange licensed for the textile mills in the States of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry for the import of textile machinery, spare parts and accessories with details of amount licensed for each mill against respective items during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) and (b). It is not in public interest to give information regarding allocation of foreign exchange for imports.

The value of licences issued for textile machinery and parts during the licensing period April to September 1959 is as follows:—

	Crores Rs.
(i) Capital goods for cotton textile industry	7·64
(ii) Capital goods for textile industry other than cotton textiles *i.e.*, wool, jute etc.	6·80
TOTAL	14·44
(*iii*) Textile machinery parts	1·14

As regards licences issued to individual mills, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Writing and Printing Paper

1761. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation has started negotiations with the foreign countries for the import of a large quantity of writing and printing paper;

(b) if so, the names of the countries with which negotiations have been started; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) U.S.S.R., Rumania, German Democratic Republic, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary.

(c) Negotiations are still in progress with the above named countries except German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria who have advised that they will not be in a position to supply during 1960.

Tibetan Refugees in Almora

1762. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) how many refugees from West Tibet came to Almora till the 30th November, 1959; and

(b) how much amount has been spent on their stay in the camps there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) According to the information available, 186 refugees had arrived from West Tibet through passes on Almora-Tibet border.

(b) Information in respect of the expenditure incurred is awaited from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Collection of Rent from Kingsway Camp Occupants

1763. **Shri Motilal Malviya:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been collecting rent from the occupants of Reids Line, Kingsway Camp, Delhi regularly every month;

(b) whether it is also a fact that heavy arrears have accumulated against them; and

(c) what facilities are being given to refugees for repayment of such arrears?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Efforts were made to collect the rent from the occupants of Reids Lines regularly. An office of the Rent Collector was located in the colony and the staff went from door to door to make the collections.

(c) Claimants can pay the arrears of rent by adjustment against their own compensation or against the compensation of others. Non-claimant occupants of Reids Lines can pay 20 per cent. of the arrears of rent in cash and the balance can be paid by them in instalments spread over a period of 7 years. They can also have the balance arrears of rent adjusted against the compensation of others.

Allotment of Quarters at Reids Line, Delhi

1764. **Shri Motilal Malviya:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new quarters at Mall Road, Delhi are being allotted to the Reids Line residents on a permanent basis; and

(b) if so, conditions on which they are allotted?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The new quarters will be allotted to the eligible displaced persons of the Reids Line, Kingsway Colony. The allottees will be able to acquire ownership rights in the tenements in the manner laid down in the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the Rules made thereunder.

Export of Chillies and Tamarind

1765. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether export permits were issued for red chillies and tamarind during 1958-59;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of permits issued from the 1st April, 1958 to date;

(c) what is the percentage of increase in the present prices of these commodities as compared to those prevailing during the corresponding period of 1957-58; and

(d) what action do Government propose to take to keep down the prices of these commodities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Permits were issued for the export of chillies. Export of tamarind is not controlled and consequently no permits were necessary.

(b) Actual exports of chillies and tamarind from the 1st April, 1958 to 30th September, 1959 were 3,737 tons and 9,490 tons respectively.

(c) Chillies 24 per cent.
Tamarind 385 per cent.

(d) No proposal to regulate prices is under consideration for the present, but the position is being watched.

Training in Handicrafts

1766. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trainees undergoing training for Handicrafts Co-operatives during the period from 1st December, 1959 to 31st January, 1960;

(b) the total number of official and non-official trainees;

(c) whether the same rate of allowances, etc. have been fixed both for official and non-official trainees; and

(d) if so, what is the travelling allowance and dearness allowance of the official trainees?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 25 persons were selected for this training course, out of which 19 persons have already joined and the rest are expected to join shortly.

(b) 20 are officials and the rest 5 are non-officials.

(c) and (d). In so far as the allowance for boarding and lodging is concerned, the rate for officials and non-officials is the same, namely, Rs. 100 per month for trainees from outstations and Rs. 35 per month for trainees from Delhi. As regards travelling and daily allowances, the non-official trainees will be entitled to Second Class railway fare/actual bus fare for road journeys and a fixed daily allowance of Rs. 5 per day for the period of journey to Delhi and back. The officials will be paid travelling allowance and daily allowance by the Departments concerned, as admissible under the Rules, for the journeys to Delhi and back to headquarters.

I.N.A. Martyrs Monument in Singapore

1767. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by Indians living in Singapore asking the Government of India to take up with the Government of Singapore the question of rebuilding the war monument that was built by Netaji, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose in

memory of the I.N.A. martyrs and which was subsequently dynamited and destroyed by the re-occupying British forces; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Netaji Bose

1768. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a request has been made by the Indians living in Singapore asking the Government of India to buy the two buildings, namely, the Sea Coast Bungalow where Netaji Shri Subhash Chandra Bose resided and several buildings in Chancery Lane which housed the Headquarters and other departments of the Indian Independence Movement, which was headed by Netaji, and house there the Indian Commission in Singapore after renaming these buildings as Netaji Bhawan and Azad Hind Bhawan; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No such request has been made.

Payment of Compensation

1769. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) (i) the number of claims of value below ten thousand rupees against which property of its value has been allotted till November, 1959, (ii) the number of claims against which, if the property allotted is of less value, cash compensation paid and the number of such claims unpaid;

(b) the number of claims of widows against which compensation has been paid so far and the number which have not been paid so far;

(c) the time by which all claims below ten thousand rupees will be fully paid by way of property and cash;

(d) whether the beneficiaries have been informed of their final position regarding the payment of claims; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) (i) and (ii). Allotment of properties was not made on the basis of the value of claims but as a rehabilitation measure before the Compensation Scheme came into being. When the Compensation Scheme started properties upto Rs. 10,000 in value in the possession of displaced persons were treated as allottable and their price could be paid by adjustment against compensation claims. The number of claims below Rs. 10,000 against which properties have been transferred till November, 1959, is not available and the time and labour involved in collecting this information will not be commensurate with the results desired to be achieved.

(b) Out of a total number of about 26,770 widows who filed applications for compensation, about 26,000 had been paid compensation upto 30th September, 1959, and about 700 cases remained to be paid.

(c) It is expected that by the end of the current financial year, practically all the remaining cases will have been disposed of.

(d) and (e). No. It would be administratively impossible to keep thousands of claimants informed about the day to day progress of their respective cases. The claimants are themselves quite vigilant and are fully informed about the progress of their cases.

Presentation to India of the Atomic Reactor at the U.S. Pavilion, World Agricultural Fair

1770. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased state whether it is a fact that the Atomic Reactor at the U.S. Pavilion at the World Agricultural Fair in New Delhi will be presented to India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No.

Distribution of Copper in Mirzapur

1770-A. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in October, 1959 copper was distributed through the Mirzapur Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturers' Association to all firms in Mirzapur;

(b) if so, whether one of its members resigned as a protest against the mal-distribution of quota;

(c) whether he was given copper at a lesser ratio than that given to the Members of the Association;

(d) if so, whether this irregularity was reported to the Government of India by the aggrieved party; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). Allotment of copper to firms in Mirzapur is made through three Associations as well as in the names of some individual units. One of the firms reported its resignation from the Mirzapur Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturers' Association and obtained its allotment direct as recommended by the State Director of Industries. It has represented that the quantity of copper allotted is less than the previous allocation. The State Government's comments in the matter have been called for.

Road in Berubari Area

1770-B. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a little more than three-mile long road at the cost of about two lakhs of rupees has been constructed by the Government of West Bengal within Berubari some three to six months back and near about a mile-long road lies within the proposed transferred portion of it to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the Government of West Bengal sought the approval of Central Government before the construction of the said road; and

(c) whether the Central Government had approved of it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). A report has been called for from the Government of West Bengal which is awaited.

Coal Mines Provident Fund

1770-C. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Trustees of Coal Mines Provident Fund have submitted the annual report on the working of the Scheme as per paragraph 68 of the Scheme for the year 1958-59;

(b) if so, when was the report submitted;

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in the publication of the Report; and

(d) when the same will be published?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) On 27th October, 1959.

(c) The report is prepared after getting details from the various sections and after the accounts are

audited. In addition other requirements are to be complied with such as its approval by the Board of Trustees of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, before submission to Government.

(d) The report is now under print.

Coal Mines Provident Fund

1770-D. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual statement of Members' Account for the year 1958 has not yet been furnished to the members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund as required under para. 67 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to expedite the same?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, excepting members in 111 Coal Mines.

(b) Due to certain administrative reasons *viz* introduction of decimal system of coinage, increased number of claims for refund of Provident Fund accumulation from retrenchees, introduction of the revised increased rate of Provident Fund Contribution consequent upon the enhancement of the basic wages etc., as per All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) and Labour Appellate Tribunal Awards and delay in the submission of Contribution Cards by a number of collieries.

(c) Yes. Additional staff is being recruited.

Integrated Occupational Health Service

1770-E. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a detailed scheme for an integrated occupational health service in India has been submitted to the State Governments; and

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have communicated their views to the Government?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, most of them.

Agricultural Implements Industry in Punjab

1770-F. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount of grants released to Punjab Government for the development of agricultural implements industry during 1958-59?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No specific grants have been released for schemes for the manufacture of agricultural implements.

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12 hrs.

RE: MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us proceed to the other item. Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Before you proceed to the other work, I beg to submit that I have given notice of a motion of privilege. It is a very serious matter, according to me. It is regarding publication of expunged portions....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I shall have to enforce my authority in this House. I have been very indulgent to hon. Members. The moment an hon. Member tables a motion for adjournment or of privilege....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not a motion for adjournment...

Mr. Speaker: I know it. I have referred to the motion for adjournment already. This is a motion of privilege. The hon. Member would not even

allow me time to think about it. I sent word to him that I shall consider this. What is the hurry about? First, I must give my consent. Otherwise, is the hon. Member to take the law into his own hands? What else is this?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am sorry that you have taken it in that light.

Mr. Speaker: I did tell him; I did inform him through my officer that I am taking time to consider this matter; and if I agree that it is a matter which ought to be brought up before the House, I shall bring it up on Monday. There is a lot of time still.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is in the newspapers. It is a patent....

Mr. Speaker: Let it be in the newspapers. If Shri Hem Barua goes on speaking while I am speaking, I shall have to most unwillingly ask him to withdraw from the House. This is a kind of discourtesy that is shown to me. I have been repeatedly seeing it. I shall take time to consider it. There are still two more days for the session; we are meeting on the 21st and the 22nd instant. I shall certainly consult them. I am also looking into this matter. Should they not allow me opportunity or even time to think about it? That is all that I am saying. No hon. Member need interrupt the proceedings of this House in this manner. I am always willing to place all relevant matters and all important matters before the House.

Now, Papers laid on the Table.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री सरजू पांडे (रसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं सवालों के ऐडमिशन के बारे में ।

Mr. Speaker: Whichever hon. Member wants that the proceedings of the House ought to be interrupted, may write to me, and I shall include it in the agenda. Whatever is not in the agenda ought not to be raised.

Shri Sarju Pandey: It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of Organisation and Methods Division for 1958-59.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): On behalf of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1958-59. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1811/59.]

Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1812/59.]

Amendment to Cotton Control Order

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. SO. 2697, dated the 4th December, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Cotton Control Order, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1810/59.]

Notification under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

Shri Kanungo: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. SO. 2599, dated the 24th November, 1959, issued under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 1809/59.]

REPORT ON REVISION OF PATENTS LAW

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:

(i) Report on the revision of the Patents Law by Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar; and

(ii) Summary of the main recommendations made by Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar in his report on the revision of Patents Law in India. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1808/59.]

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON FAIR PRICE OF ZINC AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREON

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following papers:

(i) Report (1959) of the Tariff Commission on the fair price of zinc payable to the Metal Corporation of India Limited;

(ii) Government Resolution No. 15/15/Met/58, dated the 5th December, 1959; and

(iii) Statement explaining reasons why the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table during the period prescribed under the said sub-section. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1807/59.]

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CONSUMER GOODS TRADE DEVELOPMENT MISSION

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement showing the recommendations made in the Report of the Consumer Goods Trade Development Mission which visited India in October-November, 1958 and decisions of the Government thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1806/59.]

REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO ILO

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): On behalf of Shri Abid Ali, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the 43rd session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1804/59.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF RESCUE STATIONS COMMITTEE

Shri L. N. Mishra: On behalf of Shri Abid Ali, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the Annual Report of the Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1958-59. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1805/59.]

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I make a submission? This report was published in the *Indian Labour Gazette* about a month ago. I do not understand why Government should have taken so much time to lay it on the Table of the House. They are laying it at the tag end of the session, perhaps in order that we may not discuss this report in this session. When it was published in the *Indian Labour Gazette*, which is issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment of the Government of India, they could as well have placed it on the Table of the House.

Shri L. N. Mishra: As soon as the report is submitted, it has to be sent to the various delegates representing the trade unions and the State Governments, and then it comes to us.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am talking of the report of the Rescue Stations Committee. This report was published in the *Indian Labour Gazette* issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the October magazine. I think Government have taken so much time to place it on the Table of the House, perhaps to avoid a discussion on it.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I shall try to find out. I shall look into the matter and find out the reason for it.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): You must take this into consideration. Now, there is no time in this session.

Mr. Speaker: As soon as the reports are received, they may be placed before the House, so that if any hon. Member wants to raise a discussion, he may have sufficient opportunity for the same. The hon. Member says that this report had already been published in the *Gazette*. He want to know why it has been delayed so long. We are now at the fag end of the session.

Very well. Shri Abid Ali will report to the House as to what the exact position is, next time—on Monday.

Standards of Weights and Measures (Conversion of Railway Mileage) Rules

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, a copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Conversion of Railway Mileage) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. S.O. 2665, dated the 5th December, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1813/59.]

Minutes of sittings of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Fifty-second to Fifty-fifth) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Ninth Session.

Minutes of sittings of Committee on Petitions

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): On behalf of Shri Barman, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Sittings (Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Ninth Session.

ARREST AND DETENTION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 17th December 1959, from the District Magistrate, Barabanki:

> "I beg to intimate that Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested in the premises of the sugar mills, Barabanki, on the 16th December 1959, at 9 P.M., under section 341, Indian Penal Code, for unlawfully causing restraint to *bona fide* suppliers of sugarcane from supplying their sugarcane to the mills. He is detained in Barabanki district jail. Bail has not been sought".

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): The message says that he was arrested on the 16th December. The message was sent here on the 17th. Why did the District Magistrate take one day to send the message to you? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: This was on the 17th, yesterday.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He was arrested on the 16th.

Mr. Speaker: 16th December at 9 P.M.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Eighth Report

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

12.14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Violations Of Air Space

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following

[Shri Assar]

matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> The reported violations of Indian air space by unidentified planes over NEFA and Kamrup district of Assam.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, Sir. The House is aware that there have been a number of Short Notice Questions—as many as 9 and one Notice Calling Attention under Rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha in the last few days addressed to Government in regard to violations of Indian air space by unidentified planes over Guptakashi in Garhwal District, NEFA and Kamrup District of Assam. Government are vigilant about the sanctity of our air space and in regard to any attempts at violation of the same. The frequency of questions of this character is quite, if I may say so with respect, Mr. Speaker, understandable, having regard to the fact that they concern the sovereignty of our country and its security. That there should be concern in the minds of hon. Members and that they should desire to have information to allay such concern is again, if I may say so with respect, Mr. Speaker, legitimate and natural. As I have already stated, there is adequate vigilance in regard to these matters, but at no time can it be said that we could be over-vigilant about security matters. In view of these questions, therefore, Government have all these incidents thoroughly examined and all the authorities concerned have also given their full attention to them in all its aspects.

While the desire for the information, as I have said, is natural, it has largely arisen on account of reports appearing in the Press or perhaps from rumours not necessarily ill-intentioned. They have not arisen as a result of any information from any authorities concerned. I am glad to inform the House that the information which has received currency has no basis in fact. On the other hand, such information coming from unauthorised sources or from observers who have no training in such matters is naturally likely to be in error as it is difficult for persons on the ground to specify the location of aircraft at great heights. Service personnel who have adequate expertise in such matters are able, within inevitable margins of error, to say with a degree of certainty the location of the aircraft. The House will also be aware that there are our own air flights in these regions. The Air Force also is engaged in normal flights and no authorisation of this is required from Government from time to time.

Short Notice Question No. 184 specifically mentions that the 'plane which is alleged to have violated our air space refused to reply radio signals. This could certainly not have been the case, because no radio signals were sent out to any such 'plane and therefore no question of reply arises. There have also been rumours or statements both in the area and elsewhere about unidentified 'planes over Subansiri Division of NEFA and Kamrup District of Assam on the dates mentioned in the question. Government would state that there were no unidentified 'planes ocer the skies in that region. The House will no doubt appreciate that discussion on such matters at any length or in regard to routine flights of our own Air Force is neither necessary, nor often desirable. Government would like to assure the House that there is no slackening of vigilance in this matter. If, in fact, there is any intrusion by any foreign aircraft into our space anywhere in our skies, Government will initiate such action as would be appropriate in the circumstances.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I gave notice of the Short Notice Question

about the sending of radio signals to the aircraft. I suppose there is a slight error in the statement because it is stated in the Press that the 'plane that violated the air space in Kamrup did so during the day-time. Radio signals were sent to it because we have an airport in Gauhati. Therefore, perhaps the two things are mixed up. At the same time, there is another thing.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is it that he wants to know? After a statement, no questions are allowed, except that when important matters are mentioned, for clarification a question may be asked. But if the hon. Member wants to have a discussion on this matter, I will not allow it.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not want a discussion on it. I just want to know whether radio signals were sent from Gauhati to that aircraft which violated the air space in Kamrup, and if that was before dusk.

Shri Krishna Menon: No radio signals were sent to any such 'plane and, therefore, no question of reply to signals arises. I would ask your indulgence and ask the House not to press me on this matter (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed him to ask one question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a humble submission? As many as 9 hon. Members had tabled Short Notice Questions and one hon. Member had given notice of a Call Attention Motion. The Call Attention Motion, which is very timid, has been allowed and taken up. The Short Notice Questions are being disallowed. Thereby we are denied the opportunity of asking supplementaries and getting things clarified.

Mr. Speaker: There is no purpose in disallowing a Short Notice Question if I allow questions after a Call Attention Motion has been answered by way of a statement. What is the object of disallowing those Short Notice Questions? Short Notice Questions may be accepted or not accepted by the Minister. The Minister may have time, or may want some more time to get information. In case of the latter, he does not accept short notice.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): He may not like to reply.

Mr. Speaker: All the same, it is open to me, in view of the fact that a number of Short Notice Questions has been tabled, to ask the Government to accept a Call Attention Motion. That I have done. But if the hon. Member wants me to treat the Call Attention Motion as a Short Notice Question, there is no meaning in my disallowing the Short Notice Questions.

I am not going to allow this kind of indulgence. I find there is a tendency among some hon. Members to flout the rules. I cannot go against the rules. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I have given them an opportunity. I have asked the Minister to explain to the House the position by way of reply to a Call Attention Motion. That has been done. I cannot proceed further.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a very very humble submission? In view of what you have said, the statement made by the Minister is not a complete statement.

Mr. Speaker: If it is not complete, he will table a 'long' notice question.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not understand this argument. All the information at our disposal has been placed before the House. Probably the fact of the matter is that people look at our 'planes and get excited over them. Our 'planes are flying all over the place.

Shri Hem Barua: How has the Prime Minister come to that conclusion?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): What you have said is that because there was not enough time to get information, you put down the Call Attention Motion for answer. But the Prime Minister says that all the information at his disposal has been given.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All information at our disposal after enquiry has been placed before the House except the details of flights. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Morarji Desai.

STATEMENT *RE*: INDO-PAKISTAN FINANCIAL TALKS

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): With your permission, Sir, I propose to make a short statement on the talks held here last week between the officials of the two Governments on the Financial Issues outstanding between India and Pakistan. Hon. Members will recall the statement I made in the House on the 19th of November regarding the first round of these discussions held in Karachi last October. In the meeting last week these discussions were continued and the bulk of the remaining ground in regard to the outstanding matters was covered. Some items, relating mainly to the balance-sheet of the Central Government, still remain to be cleared and it has been tentatively agreed that a further meeting should be held towards the end of this month to clear these up. As I mentioned in my last statement, the official discussions are largely of the nature of fact-finding with reference to the arrangements for evaluation of assets and liabilities and their allocation as settled at the time of partition. I am sure the House will not expect me to mention details of the various points on which the officials have been able to agree or disagree. The proper occasion for this will be when the discussion have been completed and a report made by them to the two Governments and the latter have had an opportunity of considering it. Meanwhile, I would suggest that no credence be given to the rather fanciful accounts of what is alleged to have been discussed at the meetings which have been appearing in the Press.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may put it in writing if they want any clarification.

12.23 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for Monday, the 21st and Tuesday, the 22nd December, 1959, will consist of—

(1) Further discussion of the motion moved by the Minister for Food and Agriculture regarding food situation;

(2) Consideration of any item of Legislative Business carried over from today's Order Paper;

(3) Consideration and passing of the Moter Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1959;

(4) Consideration of motions for modification of the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959;

(5) Consideration of motion for modification of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959; and

(6) Discussion on the First and Second Annual Report of the Orissa Mining Corporation on

a motion to be moved by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi on the 22nd December, at 4 P.M.

12.24 hrs.

MINERAL OILS (ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Sir, on behalf of the Finance Minister I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to amend the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, so as to enable the Government to mop up for the public exchequer, with retrospective effect for the period 1st April, 1959 to 31st October, 1959, part of the price reductions agreed to by the principal companies distributing mineral oil products in India, in respect of certain categories of mineral oils, which has not been so mopped up already.

It may be recalled that the oil companies agreed to an *ad hoc* reduction of prices, amounting to about Rs. 10 crores a year, in respect of the same categories of mineral oils with effect from 20th May, 1958, pending evolution of a new price formula after due examination by a Cost Accounts Officer appointed by Government. As a result of further discussions between the companies and the Government, after receipt of the report of the Cost Accounts Officer, another *ad hoc* agreement has since been reached in October 1959, by which the companies agreed to reduce their prices by a further sum of about 3 crores for the first seven months of the current financial year and, with effect from 1st November, 1959, at the rate of about another Rs. 9 crores a year.

Having regard to the necessity of mobilising all available resources for successful attainment of Plan targets, and the price reductions being not of such magnitude which could give any appreciable benefit to the consumers, and as there could be no guarantee that the proposed reductions may not be absorbed by middlemen, it was decided in May 1958, that the benefit of the *ad hoc* price reductions made then should accrue to Government. With this object in view, the President was pleased to promulgate an Ordinance known as the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Ordinance, 1958 on 30th June, 1958 under which additional central excise, and counter-vailing customs duties, became leviable with effect from 20th May, 1958, within certain ceiling rates of duty, the effective rates being left to be fixed by notification. This Ordinance was subsequently replaced by an Act passed by Parliament in August, 1958. These increased duties were borne by the companies themselves and the consumer prices were not correspondingly raised. That position would still continue.

The price reductions as per the agreement last year and the agreement reached recently this year, taken together, cover three periods:—

(i) from 20th May, 1958 to 31st March, 1959;

(ii) from 1st April, 1959 to 31st October, 1959; and

(iii) from 1st November, 1959 onwards.

In so far as the period from 20th May, 1958 to 31st March, 1959 and from 1st November, 1959 onwards are concerned, notifications have already been issued under the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, specifying the effective rates of the additional duties, and thus the price reductions during those two periods have already been mopped up.

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

As regards the price reductions for the period from 1st April, 1959 to 31st October, 1959, the new ad hoc agreement having been reached only in October 1959, it appears that the existing Act does not enable the Government to issue notification, giving retrospective effect for that period to any enhanced effective rates of duty to mop up the further reductions. Nor would it have been possible to pass on this benefit, retrospectively, to the consumer. It has, therefore, been found necessary to amend the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act empowering the Government suitably to mop up these reductions, with retrospective effect, over the period from 1st April, 1959 to 31st October, 1959. The rates of excise duty have been specified in the Bill itself; the rates of customs duties, will, by virtue of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the proposed legislation, be fixed by notification at the appropriate levels consequential on the changes made in the rates of excise duties.

Sir, I hope that, in view of what I have stated, hon. Members will have no hesitation in accepting this measure.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to amend the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 be taken into consideration."

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Sir, before I begin my speech, may I point out that it will not be possible to discuss the contents of this Bill unless the Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel is there because he was responsible for arriving at an agreement for this year's increase, the agreement entered into with the oil companies.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: But the Finance Minister was also associated with the negotiations at every stage. As far as the Bill is concerned there is no difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: Whichever hon. Minister is piloting the Bill here will note down all the points and if certain particular points can be explained only by another hon Minister, certainly, he will be on the scene and explain it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill is the culmination of a series of controversial negotiations which were going on between the 3 major oil companies and the Government of India regarding the reduction of oil prices for the last years. As early as 1956—even though it was too late compared to the length of the Government which considered this question—the Government was convinced that the overall petroleum prices taken by the 3 major oil companies in India were exorbitant compared to the prices prevailing in the world market and that it should do something to cut down these prices both to prevent the drainage on foreign exchange and also the drainage of money from the consumers' pockets. Discussions were initiated by the Government of India in early 1957 and the matter used to come up before this House every session regarding the progress of the negotiations.

For the first time the Finance Minister came to this House with a statement on the 20th June, 1958 announcing that an agreement had been reached with the oil companies for an ad hoc reduction of Rs. 10 crores which will be mopped up by the then Additional Excise Duties Bill and that negotiations would continue; and, in the meantime, the Chief Accounts Officer of the Government of India would go into the accounts of these companies and submit a report later on to the Government of India. Based on that report Government would arrive at a suitable formula for a reasonable price for the petroleum products.

When the first Mineral Oils (Excise Duty Amendment) Bill was discussed by this House apprehensions were expressed by hon. Members that any delay in the negotiations with the oil companies would deprive this country

of the valuable surplus that has to be mopped up. On 13th August, 1958, the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Desai assured this House that whatever time might be taken for these negotiations any settlement arrived at will have retrospective effect from 1st April, 1958. In the agreement that was placed on the Table of the House it was provided that the pricing formula will have retrospective effect. There was considerable delay in the examination of the company's accounts by the cost accountants and the negotiations with the oil companies and the hon. Minister for Mines and Oil told this House that he was terrifically disappointed with the attitude of these oil companies. There was a little consolation because of the assurance given by the Finance Minister that any agreement arrived at would have retrospective effect from 1st April, 1958.

Afterwards, almost ignoring the existence of this House the Ministry gave out news to the Press that another tentative agreement had been arrived at. This House was never told till after two months that another *ad hoc* agreement had been reached, mopping up Rs. 5 crores according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill and 3·5 crores according to the Finance Minister's calculations. We still do not understand as to what is the actual amount involved.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I said only Rs. 3 crores in my speech just now.

Mr. Speaker: He said three crores and something.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He said 3·5 crores or something. The other day when the question came up before this House the hon. Minister of Mines and Oil said this.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: He may see in the Statement of Objects and Reasons also; it is Rs. 3 crores.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Whom am I to believe? The Hon. Finance Minister who comes with this Bill or the hon. Minister of Mines and Oil who answered this question and conducted the negotiations?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We are in charge of all these statistics. The Finance Ministry is in charge of collection of this money.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): The other gentleman must have mentioned that qualification 'perhaps'.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We get only Rs. 3·5 crores now.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is additional duty.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Exactly. From the period 1st April, 1958 upto 1st April, 1961—according to you the agreement is in operation till 1st April, 1961—the amount to be mopped up is Rs. 10 crores according to the last excise duty Bill and Rs. 3·5 crores according to this Bill. So, it comes to Rs. 13·5 crores. According to the calculation of the Government of India originally the excess profits taken by these oil companies according to the prices prevailing in 1948 came to Rs. 25—35 crores per year. Now, according to the other hon. Minister, because the international price of oil, especially the Persial Gulf price, has come down, another Rs. 5 crores ought to be added. According to the Governments own report prepared by Shri Sahni in 1956 every year the oil companies were taking an excess profit of Rs. 50 crores. The other day the hon. Minister said that Rs. 10 crores were taken last year and now Rs. 5 crores are taken, making a total of Rs. 15 crores. Even according to the report of the cost accountant, there is Rs. 14 crores. So, Rs. 29 crores have been taken in excess. Even if there is no correlation in all these figures, I agree for the purpose of argument that Rs. 29 crores is the figure. This agreement does not take retrospective effect from 1st April, 1958. I am entitled to ask the hon. Minister why there was a contravention of the assurance given by him here about giving retrospective effect to this agreement and why, without consulting this House, the

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

Government surrendered the entire profit amount for the year 1958. This House requires an explanation why this Rs. 10—15 crores had been surrendered to the coffers of these companies and why the original agreement has been abrogated by the Government without consulting this House because, this House has approved that statement and it is on the basis of that statement the previous Bill was passed.

The cost accountant of the Government of India went into the pricing question of the oil companies. I wish to congratulate the Government of India because, according to the companies' own story, this is the first time that any Government, without taking a sort of revolutionary action, was able to find out even the outer walls of the companies' accounts. In the case of Persia, Dr. Mossadiq came to power and nationalised the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The Government of India could claim a certain amount of praise to them. Our cost accountants were able to get at least a shadow of their accounts. Having looked at the cost accountant's report, we are so dissatisfied and dismayed because the relevant figures that are required for finding out the correct figure of the costing of the entire oil price, c.i.f., prices, were never available to him. The exorbitant rise in the operational costs of distribution of oil in India from 1948 to 1959 is there because the costs have gone up by more than 249 per cent. The salary of the managerial staff from 1948 onwards till 1957 has gone to 240 per cent. The cost accountant says that the companies did not give a reasonable explanation for the increase in the operations and there is another thing also. The profit per gallon has risen substantially from 1948 onwards. The sales have gone up considerably. When more gallons are sold the operational cost per gallon should go down; it is simple arithmetic. Instead of that, the distribution cost per gallon has gone up so much. That is not understandable. There should be all glory and praise and congratulations to that gentleman who could get something out of the companies' accounts. This is the first time that a democratic Government had done it. Still so much has been left out. So, Government could not rest content that there is a report from the cost accountant and that is his final report regarding the pricing formula of the oil companies. If this House comes to know the real state of affairs it will be seen that they were carrying on this thing in this country from 1947, when the new Government came into power. Till 1957, every year they took an excess profit of Rs. 50 crores and for ten years it comes to Rs. 500 crores. My point is this. Whatever happened in the past has happened. In 1951, there were negotiations for the original agreement and we came to know that the oil companies were taking out of this country Rs. 50 crores. The hon. Minister has to admit that circumstances were such that they were compelled to sign such an agreement. Now, we have lost Rs. 500 crores which should have been available for oil exploration and prospecting in this country. Any delay in pressing upon the company to come to a final conclusion based upon this report of the cost accountant will drain from this country another Rs. 25 crores a year even according to the Government. We cannot afford to lose that because we want more money and our programme of oil prospecting, production and refining and distribution would require a minimum of Rs. 350 crores during the Third Plan. The other hon. Minister is sending out invitation cards to all the other western countries to come down here for exploration of oil because we have no money. If they had been careful during the First Plan or the Second Plan, they could have had these excess profits that had been taken away by the oil companies which came to about Rs. 500 crores. There will a corresponding loss of another Rs. 250 crores during the Third Plan period. These amounts would have made us well off for exploration of oil.

Now you have got the report. What made the Finance Minister to go before the companies, when you have got the authority of the cost accountant's report, and make a shameful surrender before the companies? I have got a letter written by the company to its New York office that they were able to fool the Government of India, because the agreement was entered into on 28th May, 1958, and under pressure from the company and before the company's arguments the Government had to surrender with retrospective effect. They make a glory out of it. Therefore, this House should know today why the Government went back upon the agreement and, secondly, why the Government agreed to an *ad hoc* agreement for Rs. 3.5 crores where they ought to have got Rs. 14 crores and more.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I would like the hon. Member to read out that portion of the letter where the company has written that it fooled the Government of India.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I shall pass on the whole letter itself to the hon. Minister; it is a true copy.

Now, Sir, I will read out certain portions of the cost accountant's report which are noteworthy. I believe, the hon. Minister has read it. If the hon. Minister has really read it he would not have signed this agreement with the oil company for Rs. 3·5 crores which represents only a pittance of the total profit which the companies are taking. Every day, when the hon. Minister sits here, these companies are taking away from the country crores of rupees which we require for oil exploration here. Instead of preventing that, by allowing them to take away exhorbitant profits you are going to their own brethren in Western Germany, America and England asking them to come down with their own terms for exploration of oil here. This should not happen. This should be prevented. We have made it clear many a time that this should be prevented as soon as possible. But even now when the Finance Minister comes before this House he is not prepared because, whatever pittance of Rs. 3·5 crores has been agreed to, he comes before the House and says that an *ad hoc* agreement has been entered into.

Then, we are alarmed today because no positive answer is given by the Government of India whether this is a final agreement or we are in search for a real formula and it will be pursued by the Government of India. If a real formula is being pursued, what is the immediate action that the Finance Minister is going to take in order to find out that formula and get the entire money from the oil companies? We demand a categoric answer today, whether the Government is sleeping over this agreement already entered into whereby we are getting Rs. 13.5 crores, or whether we are pressing the oil companies, because nothing has been said apart from the Press report that an *ad hoc* agreement has been reached between the oil companies and the Government of India.

The cost accountant says, on the trend of expenses, that the company quite well knew in 1956 that the Government was up to do something and, therefore, 1956 papers were not available with the companies and the cost accountant was told that they had not got the papers for 1956. On this point the cost accountant has made a remark:

> "It can be seen from the above that the increase in the incidence per unit volume in 1957 was spectacular in distribution and depreciation in spite of an increase of 144 per rent in volume of trade over 1948, for the same volume of trade increase in 1957 over 1948 would be 240 per cent. Main increase in service and filling station expenses 500 per cent."

Immediately the Government started examining the accounts there was 500 per cent increase in the total expenses of service stations, while not a single pie has been spent in relation to the total volume of increase in trade. Sir, when more petrol is sold certainly expenses on service stations should

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

go down. That is why the companies have not produced proper accounts. I should submit, the report given by the cost accountant is not complete. Government should take measures to direct the cost accountant to have a fresh enquiry and, if required, as the hon. Home Minister stated the other day, legislation should be brought before the House for compelling these companies to bring the entire documents before the cost accountant so that the cost accountant will be able to see the company's accounts and arrive at a pricing formula.

There is one more point. This is something which is unprecedented in the world. Even in America these companies operate. United States is a country which is importing oil now and because of import of oil it should be expected that the American Government should be taking the maximum profit. The cost accountant giving an analysis of the international profit of the biggest oil companies finds out that the only place where they take so much percentage of profit on net block capital investment in this industry is India alone. Even in the United States they are not taking so much profit. The Standard Vaccuum Oil Company gets 39 per cent on the net capital that they have invested and that net capital represents borrowings from their own banks, and the absolutely paid-up capital as far as this country is concerned is zero, because Standard Vaccuum is never registered in India and no Indian is a shareholder.

Therefore, in view of the observations made by the cost accountant and the figure of Rs. 14 crores plus Rs. 3.5 crores which you have placed before the House is negligible compared to the real profits earned by the oil companies, an enquiry should be ordered by the cost accountant and legislation should be brought to compel the oil companies to produce the entire accounts after examining which you should reach a pricing formula whereby we will be paying the oil companies a reasonable price that other free countries are paying.

These oil companies are very big masters in fooling others. That they have admitted in 1950. You remember, in Iran, which has been exploited by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company for 15 years under their own terms, Mr. Mossadeq came to power and he nationalised the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Iran was a sovereign country. When the sovereign Prime Minister declared that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company has been nationalised, within 24 hours of his announcement Mr. Mossadeq, the Prime Minister of that sovereign country, was being pursued on the streets of Tehran by goondas, so-called revolutionaries, financed by the oil companies, and the leaders of Asia at that time, including the Government of India, did not raise a single finger against them to protect Mr. Mossadeq.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All that is very interesting to hear. But let us not import other matters here. We do not like all that, of course, but so far as this Bill is concerned he has said enough. If he wants to say more regarding the amount of profit that they get, about the profit being very high compared to profits which they get in their own country and all that I will allow him But he goes out of the way and speaks about Mr Mossadeq being pulled and so on.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I will explain that. In spite of the agreement with the oil company the Government of India actually found out that so much profit is being taken. The only hesitation is, what will be the repercussion if the oil companies are pressed more and more, because they know that even if statements are made on the floor of this House by the hon. Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, the oil companies print millions of brochures and distribute them throughout the country. Every time a discussion takes place here, whatever statements are made by me and

the hon. Minister, they are all contradicted by them, they are said to be all falsehood and papers are circulated throughout the country. Last time when the discussion was there, Mr. Sinclair distributed two million copies of a leaflet printed in art paper free of cost throughout the country saying that what all I said and the Minister said were untrue. I am only pointing out how the oil companies control the political power in other countries whereby it will be impossible for the Government, even if the Government desire.....

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member afraid that the propaganda by oil companies will catch in this country?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am not afraid, I am only pointing out that the Government should stand up to it. I am only exposing the game of the oil companies.

I shall mention another point and finish. In the negotiations with the oil companies there is another important factor, that a very curious definition was given to certain products called "major products". The Government of India first of all started in 1957 to find out the real price of those major products. Last time, when the Bill came, I pointed out, as if to begin with, that it is good that we examine the price formula for major products. Now we find that the major products have been enquired into and the minor products have never been gone into. The cost accountant has found out that the minor products give more money to the oil companies than the major products and the cost accountant makes a reference to 13 items of specialised oil products which are sold in this country whose pricing formula we have never enquired into.

My submission is that when negotiations are re-started, a formula should be found out for the minor products—greasers and other lubricants—and by that you will be able to realise at least Rs. 10 crores which are being taken away now as surplus. It is good that we got at least Rs. 3.5 crores. It is good that during the three-year period instead of getting Rs. 50 crores a year—actually we should have got that much—we got at least Rs. 13.5 crores. The Government had to surrender that retrospective operation. I expect that the hon. Minister will give a reasonable explanation why the Government had to surrender it. I am not much surprised that the Government will have sometimes to make a surrender to the oil companies because the companies are so powerful. But after signing a document with the Finance Minister, it is so strange and surprising that you have to go back upon this agreement. Why they go back on the agreement, certainly an explanation should be given before this House.

Mr. Speaker: If the prices are reduced with retrospective effect, it is the consumer that ought to get a reduction of the price.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: No, Sir. It is a curious position. The consumer pays the price and the Government is mopping off the price by means of directing the oil companies to credit the surplus profit taken by them to the account of the Government by the agreement and they incorporate that particular quantum of money in the amending Bill. Therefore, the Government directly gets it. The consumer has already paid the price, and even in future years, the consumer is not going to get it. We do not grudge it, because the Government wants money, and the Government wants to mop away the surplus money for oil exploration. The consumer will not get the profit and then the companies will be asked to pay from the companies' accounts.

Mr. Speaker: Does not the consumer get any benefit out of this?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Not for the present.

Mr. Speaker: I am not talking of the amount of excess profit that they got already. That will go back because

[Mr. Speaker]

it cannot be found as to who purchased and who did not, as far as the consumers are concerned. The matter of distribution is rather difficult. Therefore, the Government will take it on behalf of the consumer. But, in future, when the price has been reduced will the consumer have the benefit of the reduction?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Not for the present.

Mr. Speaker: How long?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: For another two or three years. Let us see.

Mr. Speaker: At any rate, the Government and the consumer might share it in some proportion.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Sir, your question was a pertinent one.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): At any rate, apart from kerosene oil and diesel oil, there may be some difference in respect of petrol which, I take it, is for the richer people, for motor-cars, etc.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I think the Government might consider that the poor people should get at least a portion of this benefit.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We can consider it at the time of the budget.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My submission is, whatever the Government gets by mopping off the excess profits of the company. The Government should invest it in our own oil exploration and build up our refineries, because by just handing over a little half naya paisa or one or two naya paise per gallon of kerosene oil, the consumer is not going to get a real benefit. At the same time, if these crores of rupees are invested in our own oil exploration, within three or four years we will be able to produce our own oil and kerosene, and that would be a better way of dealing with it. We will then be producing our own oil at a cheaper rate. At the same time we could simultaneously develop our oil resources. Therefore, it is very good that the Government should earmark it for our oil exploration business.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member only says that Government should have taken, or, more money should have been obtained by Government, than this Rs. 13 crores.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Yes, Sir. Therefore, I shall now summarise. We should get this Rs. 50 crores every year. You are convinced about it. Now, you are getting for the past three years only Rs. 13 crores. You may be aware that this amount is taken away, even today, in spite of our wishes. So, the Finance Minister should immediately open up negotiations, because we have our own apprehension. We have got all the pamphlets published by the company and circulated internationally, saying that now there is a finality as far as the Government's negotiations with us are concerned, and the Government has agreed to be satisfied with Rs. 3.5 crores". I do not say that you have agreed for this, but the companies are giving an impression in the international market that the Government of India were compelled to accept Rs. 3.5 crores alone. So, to remove that apprehension also, to get money for us and also to arrive at a real pricing formula, the negotiations should be started. Today, you should tell this House what the Government are going to do to see that the real figure is arrived at.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should address the Chair.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Yes, Sir. Another thing is not clear from this Bill. The hon. Minister just now interrupted me and said that only for the eight months. Rs. 3.5 crores were there. I do not find any relation either in the Bill or in the agreement to this

aspect. Because the agreement is to take effect from 1st April, 1959 and be in force till the 1st April, 1961. According to the companies' documents, they say that this is a block adjustment for the entire period. The Government should tell us whether this amount of Rs. 3.5 crores is for the entire three-year period. If it is so, then it is impossible to believe it, because, according to the companies' figures, normally, the money that we ought to get during these three years is Rs. 150 crores, but we are going to get only Rs. 13.5 crores.

While asking for a clarification on these points, I can press and also impress on this House that we should not continue to lose this money more and more, while even the smaller neighbouring countries like Ceylon, Burma and Australia are getting petrol at very cheaper rates. We should take immediate action, both in relation to our finances and also in relation to the international prestige of this country as a sovereign country, to see that we do not allow any more exorbitant profits to be taken away by these three oil companies here.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time, when the Government had a profit of Rs. 10 crores by the reduction of price, I raised the question, which you were pleased to raise a little earlier today, as to whether some relief could not be given to the tax-payer. Whatever be the past, I submitted last time that, apart from the question of petrol, there must be some relief given to the people so far as kerosene oil is concerned. Kerosene oil is something like a necessity for the poor. It is not electricity or anything of that kind. In fact, in our country our people are extremely poor and they are not even able to purchase sufficient quantity of kerosene oil. In view of the fact that we got a reduction in price with regard to the petroleum products, whatever be the other items, I submitted that at least a reduction in the price of kerosene may be made for the benefit of the poor and that the amount obtained through the reduction of price from the companies should not all be mopped away by the Government. The answer given by the Finance Minister last time, and the answer given by the Minister of State for Mines and Oil were practically contradictory. The Finance Minister then said—and today also, Dr. B. Gopala Reddi stated—that the reduction is so small that it would not reach the consumer. It is only the middlemen that will get the benefit of it. So, it is not worth-while to reduce the price for the consumer. That seemed to be the reasoning of the hon. Minister today. It was exactly the same thing that was said by the hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Morarji Desai, last time. If necessary, I could also quote from the debates as to what he said then.

So far as the Minister of Mines and Oil is concerned, he said that he wanted to see that less of kerosene oil was consumed and that the quantity might be reduced, and added that the Government were not going to reduce the price. What does it indicate? The clear inference from these statements is the consumption goes down because the price is high. So, consumption would increase if the price is reduced. Whatever be the price, a large quantity is purchased. That clearly indicates that a profit or a reduction certainly has an effect on the consumer's price.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: At the present reduction in price, the price difference per bottle of kerosene would come only to 0.01 nP, if the price is adjusted.

Shri Achar: It may be a very small amount. But so far as the poor people of our country are concerned, whether it is kerosene or salt....

Mr. Speaker: What Shri Narayanankutty Menon says is that if the hon. Minister persists in getting some more from the foreign companies it would be good. So far as the other portion is concerned, the incidence is very small. After all, the Government may lose.

Shri Achar: I am trying to show that even if the quantity consumed is very small and the price reduction is very small, even then, the effect of it on the consumer will be appreciable. Of course, we have got a number of authorities on economics also. Even Mr. Marshall goes into the question of salt, and that is the reason why Gandhiji took up salt satyagraha. The point is, once the price is reduced, even if it is by half a naya paise or one naya paisa or, say, two naye paise, so far as our people are concerned, they are so poor and that small decrease will have an effect on their economy.

Mr. Speaker: How many bottles does a poor man purchase?

Shri Achar: I can give an instance. Especially in the tribal area, people take their food in the night much earlier just for this reason. They take their food before sun-set, before the darkness comes in, because they are not able to purchase kerosene oil. I am not talking from the point of view of the townsman and the rich man who gets Rs. 2,000. We must think of the people in the villages, what a sacrifice even one naya paisa means for them. As a matter of fact, we know it as an economic truth that the smallest reduction in price increases consumption. Shri K. D. Malaviya also had to concede that fact the other day. If it goes to the middleman, consumption would not be affected. It is actually the consumer who uses it and he uses it more if the price is less.

13 hrs.

I am not going into any other aspect of the question. I want to draw the attention of the House to this aspect only, because this is an item of necessity. Last time we got Rs. 10 crores; this time we are getting Rs. 3½ crores. Whatever Government may do with regard to the other items, so far as kerosene oil is concerned, let it not be mopped up. Let it go to the poor consumer, because especially in the villages they are not using electricity and kerosene oil is such a great necessity. In the hilly parts, where they have no other advantages, they are not able to purchase kerosene oil even. So, I submit that Government should not mop up that portion of the profit and that should go to the poor taxpayer; the kerosene oil prices should be reduced.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Sir, regarding the main objectives in regard to this matter, the whole House is, I think, unanimous and there seems to be no fundamental difference between Government and the opposition parties We are all interested in trying to see that these companies do not make such huge profits. Even if the prices of petroleum and other products cannot be reduced, as far as possible, these companies should not be allowed to continue to profiteer at the cost of the country and to the greatest possible extent, Government should be enabled to draw as much of the profits from these companies as possible and utilise those resources for the development of our economy, whether they are to be specially reserved for oil exploration or for increasing the distribution facilities available in our country.

It is true that their working expenses have gone up, as Shri Menon has stated, enormously. A portion of it is due to the fact that a number of distribution centres have come to be organised in different parts of the country, which certainly goes to the additional convenience of the consumers in our country. But apart from that, there is also the disability of our Government in having to deal with these companies. There must be alternative sources of supplies. If we can be sure of them, then Government would be in a stronger position to deal with the various companies. It is because of that that I welcome the recent decision made by Government, though very much belated, to form a company for the distribution of these products in

different parts of the country. I hope within the next three years, they would be able to devote the whole of this additional income they are going to get, and if need be something more also in order to develop this alternative distribution system.

The other question is, from where can they be expected to get the supplies? Till recently, 10 or 15 years ago, these Anglo-American supply companies were the only sources of supply for us. But now, for tunately, the Soviet countries have also come into the international market and I am told some of the representatives are already here in our country to negotiate with our Government. It came in touch with a number of Indian friends who are already in touch with the sources of supply and who are really anxious to co-operate with the Government of India in organising the alternative supply as well as distribution in our country. But unfortunately, they were not in possession of adequate funds and they were not in a position also to take the necessary risks, very big risks at that. Therefore, I sincerely hope that Government will take the fullest possible advantage of this existing and also potential ability of the Soviet countries to compete with the Anglo-American supply companies, help our own entrepreneurs also to supplement their own efforts, help their own company to come to suitable business relations with Indian entrepreneurs and in that way develop the supply as well as the distribution aspect of these alternative supplies of petrol and other products.

It is most essential that we should make haste in regard to this particular matter and take energetic steps to see that within these three years, the country would be afforded the necessary facilities, with the aid of which it may be possible for the Government to reach a much more favourable agreement with these Anglo-American oil supply companies. It is a well-known fact that the prices ruling in America for petrol and other products are much lower than what they are in our country. For a very long time, we have been held to ransom, as it were, by the suppliers. It stands to the credit of our free India's Government that they did not lose much time in trying to negotiate with these companies and make them yield to some extent to persuasion. It was not entirely left to persuasion. There was also the indirect persuasion that was there as a contingent risk of the alternative supplies and the ability of our Government to take one or two leaves from that very rich book of experience of Mossadeq and such other people in different countries. Therefore, long last, the Anglo-American supply companies have become reasonable and begun to yield to our pressure to some extent.

I am not quite satisfied that our Government, which is so very keen on developing political friendship with these Soviet countries has not been equally keen on developing or what you may call taking advantage of the competition that has come to prevail on a world-scale between the Soviet countries and the other countries. Both of them are competing with each other in trying to help the under-developed or developing countries, as they say. There need not be any air at all of any kind of unholy or unscrupulous attempt to take advantage of such competition. They are themselves saying that they are competing with one another in helping these developing countries. The Government has to support of the whole of this House to go ahead with their constructive efforts in affording our country not necessarily cheaper supplies of these products, but certainly adequate supplies of these products from all over the world in such a manner that the revenues of the country could be augmented. With a suitable imposition of excise duties, not over and above the price that the companies are charging but excise duties which would operate in such a way as to come from out of

[Shri Ranga]

the price that is being paid by the consumers to these companies, so that the country would be benefited and the Government's revenues will be augmented to that extent, the country as a whole would be benefited.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): The original Bill was passed in the year 1958 as a result of an agreement between the Government and the oil companies. The object of the original Act was, firstly, to levy and collect excise duty and custom duty on certain mineral oils. Secondly, it was for the re-adjustment of the excise and custom duties in the light of the reduction in price agreed to by those companies. As a result of the agreement arrived at between the companies and the Government in May 1958 the original Bill was passed. The terms of that agreement include an *ad hoc* reduction in oil prices amounting to Rs. 10 crores. Secondly, it was agreed between the Government and the companies that a continuous examination of the cost and price structure of the companies would be continued and a further revision of the price may take place.

Now a new agreement has been arrived at between the Government and the companies, and the companies have agreed that they would forego an amount of Rs. 3 crores for the past seven months between April last and October. The understanding in the public mind is that the benefit of the reduction will not go to the consumer but will accrue to the Government. This Bill seeks to re-adjust the excise and customs duties during this period with retrospective effect. The rates of excise have been mentioned in the Bill and the rate of customs duties will be notified. I am sure those duties will be enhanced.

Here I want to point out one thing. The reduction in price will not benefit the consumers. Of course, it was stated by many previous speakers that there should be some reduction in the price of oil and oil products. It has been presumed that the reduction will be to the extent of Rs. 15 crores a year from the 1st of November 1959. Another Rs. 4 crores is to be expected due to the tax in the landed cost of petroleum products. So, the total would be Rs. 19 crores a year. This is a very good amount and I am sure that the benefits that accrue to the exchequer to the extent of Rs. 19 crores will cover at least half of the proposed budget for oil programme in the Third Plan.

This is a welcome measure. But, then, I am in favour of further reduction in the prices. Here I would like to submit how the oil companies have been operating and the situation which prevails in the international market. None can deny that an international oil cartel is going on. The oil industry has been controlled by 10 or 12 companies, due to the interlocking of the resources and no Government can check it. The accounts of the oil companies are notoriously flexible, and this flexibility extends not only to the level of the particular company but to national and international levels. They also control the freighters carrying crude oil. Here we must remember that we are importing crude oil from the Persian Gulf countries. Most of the cost of the exploration comes from the concealed profits of the distributing companies. They reap huge amounts of profits from this country also. The exploring companies also inflate the cost of their operations by two or three times. For their drilling work they charge 25 per cent as depreciation for their equipments. It should be noted that a drill would be sufficient not only for one well but for several wells; sometimes 12 wells even. Then, they charge a high rate for depreciation. Inflated cost will also be found in the salaries of the personnel, in the terms of contract between the employees and the companies. Then,

the exaggerated estimates for exploration cost will naturally invite a rebate in income-tax. I submit that the scrutiny into the accounts of the oil companies and their cost and price structures has been of very limited success. The hon. Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel has agreed that the present agreement will open the way for further examination, further talks and further understanding between the companies and the Government.

It should be admitted that there is a disparity between the contemplated and actual reduction in the oil prices. There is much scope for reduction in the prices, and further concessions should be aimed at.

13.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

We have not got sufficient oil and so we are glad that the Government is giving top priority to exploration work for oil. I submit that additional expenditure has to be met from the returns from excise and customs duties, and the consumer should not be over-burdened. Of course, the consumer has to pay the additional duties of excise and customs, but then they should not be asked to bear the burden for exploration work also.

The demand for kerosene, high speed diesel oil, mineral turpentine, solvent oil, bitumen, all these things has been increasing substantially, and the rate of consumption of oil in the current year is six million tons. It is estimated that by 1967 we will need 12 million tons of oil products. We are already short of foreign exchange and, therefore, in order to avoid further drain on our foreign exchange we should aim at self-sufficiency in oil production. At present, to the extent of three million tons, oil is being imported. We should aim at self-sufficiency and the exploration work should go ahead.

I feel that there is still scope for the exploitation of this source by a reduction in the price of oil. We know that India is the largest country in the world which consume kerosene and it represents also 30 per cent of the total consumption of this country. It has been said in this House that even the reduction of one *naya Paisa* in the price of a bottle of kerosene would mean a reduction of Rs. 3 crores annually. This demand is going to increase because the standard of living is also rising. Rise in the standards would mean rise in demands of kerosene and other products and by-products of petroleum. We should have aimed at further reduction of prices. It is still necessary.

The only satisfaction we have is that we are not asked to pay higher prices for petroleum and petroleum products to foot the bill of exploration costs. Exploration work is a very costly affair and it requires crores and crores of rupees. We also require technical personnel and equipment. If we have to bear the whole burden, the consumers will have to pay a very high rate of duty and customs. That can only be avoided by a reduction in prices. Government should still try to persuade the companies for a further reduction in oil prices so that profits would accrue to the Government and we may not have to bear the increasing burden.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Sir, before the hon. Minister starts, may I say a word regarding the retrospective operation? Burmah-Shell's own pamphlet for 1958 survey of activities has mentioned that any possible agreement with the Government of India would take effect retrospectively. It says:

> "....subsequent negotiations, retrospective adjustments would then be made with effect from 1st April 1958."

The Company used to publish accounts every year. In 1958 they

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discontinued their usual method of publishing their accounts. It is very curious. Under the heading "Finance" the pamphlet says,—

> "Negotiations are in progress and in the circumstances, it would be unrealistic and incorrect to attempt to produce the usual financial figures."

which they used to publish in these columns. They themselves agreed that the whole thing will take retrospective effect, that is, from the 1st April, 1958. Why then did you agree to 1st April, 1959? That is the question.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, I heard the various speeches made with great attention indeed. While I compliment Shri Menon for the very able way in which he advocates the cause of the Government *vis-a-vis* the companies, this time I think he has not fully visualised the entire picture. While he complimented the accounts officer, he failed to compliment all those of the Ministry and also of the Finance Ministry who conducted the delicate negotiations facing sometimes a possible deadlock also. Anyway, to some extent I was keeping in touch with the delicate negotiations that were going on from time to time and I could say with confidence and I want to place on record my own appreciation of the way in which these negotiations were carried on. Ultimately, we had to agree to certain conclusions which will be in force for say the first three years. In the meanwhile we will also gain experience. We are also having some oil companies in the public sector and we will also be able to appreciate our difficulties in the matter. Therefore we will be on a better bargaining counter when we go to them next for negotiations. So, this sort of oil truce will be there only for three years. We can certainly re-open negotiations after gaining a little experience with the oil companies.

The question of retrospective effect.....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What is the experience that you are talking of? Do we not have facts and figures?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: No. Actually running the oil companies is a different matter from merely gaining experience from facts and figures.

While, of course, it is true that we have to get something substantial from the oil companies, there are some hard facts also which have to be considered. The Cost Accounts Officer was also associated with the negotiations. Shri Menon said that the Cost Accounts Officer was not on the scene. I want to assure him that the Cost Accounts Officer was continuously on the scene and the entire negotiations were based on his report. He was also present when the negotiations were carried on Therefore there is no question of anybody being hoodwinked or bypassed

After the report was received the landing costs have increased. After all, the Cost Accounts Officer could not deny that. The freight charges also increased which also he could not deny. There were certain other factors which had to be taken into consideration. About the establishment charges also, we could not ask the companies to reduce their establishment charges with retrospective effect. After the report came negotiations were being carried on. Finally conclusions have been reached only in October. We could not, with any moral justification, ask them to cut down their establishment charges retrospectively from, say, 20th May, 1958 and things like that. There are certain factors . . .

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon. Minister is right that without any notice to the companies it is impossible to ask them to cut down

with retrospective effect. But when you signed the agreement in 1958 and placed it on the Table of the House, you (the hon. Finance Minister) gave an assurance to this House, namely, "You need not worry. Whatever negotiations take place they will have retrospective effect to the entire profit structure." Why did you go back on the promise given to this House and the agreement entered into with the companies?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is a technical matter. Whatever all items could be taken retrospectively or not is a technical matter.

What we have gained as a result of all these conclusions; I will give in a short time. I think Shri Menon has not visualised the benefits which have come to the Government. It is much more than what he has been mentioning in his speech. Anyhow, that is a different matter. Whether certain items have been taken with retrospective effect or not is a small matter. What we have gained ultimately during the last three years is a substance with which we have to look at these things.

As Prof. Ranga has said, suppose the negotiations broke down then what was the alternative? Nationalisation?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Besides this amount that you have got of Rs. 3·5 crores we are interested to hear whatever information.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is trying to tell him that.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: At one stage we thought that negotiations were going to be closed. There was a deadlock and we thought that no advantage will be gained by furthering the negotiations. At one stage we thought that we should report the matter to the Cabinet and the Cabinet should take a decision. Then again we had to call the companies and explore other avenues of negotiations because we were always afraid that once negotiations are declared as a failure what is the alternative. We do not have the alternative sources of supply. They have to get crude oil from the foreign companies, refine it and distribute it in our country. Therefore the machinery has to be installed. If the entire negotiations became a failure, we are not prepared to take the enormous responsibility of distribution of oil. Therefore we had to conduct the negotiations in a particular context. I want Shri Menon to appreciate the way and the context of the negotiations as also the result of the negotiations. It is not as though we had surrendered entirely to the dictates of the oil companies. We have not gained merely Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 35 crores but as a matter of fact Rs. 44·66 crores in these years as additional excise and customs duties. It is more than what we are usually getting under the ordinary excise duties, that is, about Rs. 40 crores a year. We are getting Rs. 44·66 crores during the period of three years. I do not know whether Shri Menon has got all the figures.

In 1958-59 we got Rs. 8·4 crores as additional excise duty on these oils. In 1959-60 we are getting Rs. 10·73 crores in the normal course because of last year's agreement. Again, from 1st April 1959 to 31st October 1959 we are getting Rs. 3 crores under this Bill and from 1st November, 1959 to 31st March, 1960, we are getting another Rs. 3·53 crores. All told, in the current year we are getting Rs. 17·26 crores. In the course of the next year, that is, 1960-61, we are getting about Rs. 19 crores as additional excise and customs duties. I do not know whether Shri Narayanankutty Menon has taken pains to collect all the figures. Therefore, for the three years, it is Rs. 44·66 crores. It is not a negligible figure considering the circumstances under which the negotiations had to be carried on. Ultimately, we were satisfied that we got the best

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

out of the negotiations. Otherwise, the responsibility for running these oil companies and distribution.....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am sorry to interrupt. Here is the statement which was placed on the Table of the House on 9th of December in answer to a question which says that the companies agreed to make further *ad hoc* reductions amounting to Rs. 5 crores approximately per annum with effect from 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1961. These are the only figures which I could have. Now, he said it is Rs. 3·5 crores.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: He may take these figures as up-to-date.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Which is the correct figure? This figure or your figure?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: What I am saying now is correct.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: This statement goes; this 5 crores goes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There ought to be no dispute. He has given the latest figre.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We have got additional information. He can take it. It is not that that is superseded or that goes or that is a lie and all that.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I do not say that is a lie.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, Order. He says that the latest figure that he has given is correct. There ought to be no dispute.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: With your permission, Sir, the entire supplementaries on that date were based on the assumption that we get Rs. 5 crores.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing that the whole information was not given there. He may take it separately. Now this must be accepted for the purposes of this Bill at least.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What is the truth?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is giving the truth.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I am again repeating, for the current year we get from 1-4-1959 to 31-3-1960, at the May 1958 agreement rates, Rs. 10·73 crores. If there were no negotiations in October, if only the last year's agreement was in force, we would have got Rs. 10·73 crores.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Something happened after that date.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is right. From 1-4-1959 to 31-10-1959, for seven months, the Bill also covers that period, it is Rs. 3 crores. From 1-11-1959 to 31-3-1960 we are likely to get Rs. 3·53 crores. So, the total for 1959 is Rs. 17·2 crores, additional duty apart from Rs. 40 crores which we are usually getting.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: This figure is not here.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is what I said: Shri Narayanankutty Menon was not in possession of all the facts; that is why I am giving this information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That should satisfy.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Not for argument, but for verifying the figures. The figures given in this statement are superseded by the figures given now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister said that he was not in possession of all the figures and now this is the latest figure.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: On 9th December.....

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Shri Narayanankutty Menon is an expert on oil matters. He is not in possession of all the facts, that is what I wanted to say.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I protest. This is the document placed on the Table of the House. This is the figure given by you.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There is some subsequent information also. We have agencies and we collect up-to-date figures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Again he has said that the Minister was not in possession of all the information. He is now giving that. There ought to be no dispute.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He signed the agreement with the Oil company in 1958. Nothing happened after that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says something happened. How is this to be resolved.

Shri Punnoose: I am surprised the Minister was not in full possession of facts. How can it be? He is placing it just now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. He has got the latest information now and he is giving it to the House. Where is the surprise, I do not follow.

Shri Punnoose: He gave the impression that.......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That might be settled separately, how was it that the information was given on that date. That might be a distinct matter for discussion. Now, we ought to accept the figures he has now given.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Therefore, as I said, considering the context and the very delicate nature of the negotiations, we did not do badly. We got Rs. 44·05 crores.

This Bill only relates to the 7 months period. The other notification we can issue under the other law empowering the Government to issue a notification. With regard to these seven months, we did not want to do it retrospectively. We wanted the sanction of Parliament. This Bill covers only Rs. 3 crores covering 1-4-1959 to the end of October. From 1-11-1959 to 31-3-1960 and for 1960-61 also, notifications have already been issued on 1st of November, and they are already in force today.

Therefore, I want to compliment all those who conducted the negotiations, not merely the Cost Accounts officer who was associated with these negotiations, but other people who conducted these negotiations. For 1960-61 also, this will remain in force. We will gain experience. Then, we can also see the landed cost and other things which have a bearing. We can benefit by the negotiations later on.

With regard to kerosene, Shri Acha pleaded last year also and this year also he raised his voice of protest or whatever it is, pleading for a little reduction in the the kerosene duty and said that some relief must be passed on to the consumer. As a matter of fact, apart from the increase in production in our own country, imports of kerosene also are increasing. I have got the figures of imports during 1956 to 1959. They show a steady increase. In 1956, we imported 913,000 tons; in 1957, we imported 10,50,657 tons. In the next year, we imported, 10,55,006 tons. This year, we expect to import 12,71,000 tons of kerosene. Internal production of kerosene also has increased. In our own country, the production in 1956-57 was 158 million gallons; during 1957-58, it was 180 million gallons; in 1958-59, it was 173 million gallons; there is a slight fall. In 1959-60, it is going to be 212 million gallons. Internal production has increased; imports have increased.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I ask, Sir, in 1958-59, according to the company, they have increased pro-

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

duction of kerosene. Burma Oil Co., and Standard Vacuum have increased production by 34 per cent. They have remodelled the distilling plant and by middle distilling, they are producing more. You say the production has gone down, comparatively in 1958-59.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: In 1957-58, it was 180 million gallons. In 1958-59, it was 173 million gallons.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The company says it has gone up.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: For all the companies put together. In one or two companies it may have gone up. For all the companies put together, as against 180 million gallons, it is 173 million gallons in 1958-59.

Increase of imports, as Shri Narayanankutty Menon said, is a drain on foreign exchange. We have to incur an expenditure of foreign exchange on the import of so much of kerosene. There is no prospect of anything being passed on to the consumer. As Shri K. D. Malaviya said, we do not want to encourage the consumption of kerosene. Of course, there are vegetable oils which are available. Some time ago, when there was no kerosene in our own country, and even today in the rural areas, vegetable oils are used for lamps. More and more vegetable oils should be used in lieu of kerosene. We do not want to import more kerosene in our country.

As far as this Bill is concerned, there is unanimous support. Only Shri Narayanankutty Menon wanted that we should have got something more from the companies. As I said, after all, we must be content with what we have got so far and try to press on the companies next time when we open up negotiations. It is not as though the Government is not alive to the situation. We are anxious that we must get a larger sum from the companies.

As far as exploration of oil is concerned, Government is not stinting any money. Whatever is needed by the corporations that are now set up is being spent. I was in Dehra Dun day before yesterday.....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We are having a discussion on Tuesday.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi:....and spent two or three hours in going round all those things. A lot of energy and money is being spent on oil exploration. The oil exploration matter may be discussed separately.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That is coming up on Tuesday.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We are spending large sums on that.

I am very happy that the House has given unanimous support to this Bill.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): If I heard correctly, the Minister seems to have said that we should encourage the use of vegetable oils and discourage the use of kerosene. As far as I understand, kerosene is used for lamps and stove. Is it his view that vegetable edible oils should be used for this?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There is margosa oil which we used in our villages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These oils were used in our villages for lighting purposes. There ought not to be any surprise. The question is:

> "That the Bill to amend the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 4, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 4, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I want to make one point regarding the future.

In regard to the agreement which has been already entered into, there is no other go till 1961, and it is good the hon. Finance Minister said that they will gain a little more experience. But the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel itself knows that unless we take concrete steps to see that the companies keep their accounts in India properly from this year onwards, there will be no possibility of finding out the correct figure of this petrol and also oil in 1961.

We also understand from the Government that the real reason why they do not want to get more money from these companies is that they do not want to reach a stalemate. It is very difficult to proceed further, and that we do realise. So, in order to be able to compete with these companies, we should put into gear our distribution machinery. The difficulty was that we had no machinery for distribution if the negotiations were to break off. If we had the machinery, we could have stood up to the companies, imported oil and kerosene from other countries and distributed it.

So, the Government should realise the difficulties they have in negotiating with these companies and standing up to them, and they should take proper steps in these two directions. Firstly, they should make the companies keep their accounts properly so that they can have an analysis of the C.I.P. prices, and secondly they should have their own distribution machinery so that in case the companies do not agree in 1961, we can import oil from other countries and distribute it.

That is the only suggestion that I have to make to the hon. Minister in the third reading.

Shri Achar: On this question of relief for keresone consumers....

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: In the third reading, Sir?

Shri Achar:.....the hon. Finance Minister was pleased to say that he would be glad to give some relief to these people if the advantage would actually go to them. He added that the advantage would not reach them, but would go to the middleman.

But facts clearly show that if prices go down consumption grows. Just like salt, kerosene has become an absolute necessity of life especially in the village parts. We are gettting this money from these companies; it is not a question of reducing the tax or any such thing, and Government is not losing anything. Therefore, I submit that relief may be given to these consumers to the extent that Government is gaining from the companies.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Even without any relief, the consumption of kerosene is on the increase, and we are spending a lot of money and foreign exchange in importing kerosene. If you by any chance reduce this kerosene duty, then the consumption will go up, and we will have to spend much more money on import of kerosene which will disturb the foreign exchange position. Therefore, for the time being the question of giving any relief on kerosene is out of the question.

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

As far as Shri Menon's point is concerned, of course it is always before the Government, and we will certainly see what can be done with regard to the maintenance of accounts and things like that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Menon believes in negotiating from a position of strength!

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.45 hrs.

CORRECTION OF RESULT OF A DIVISION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that in the division held on the substitute motion moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the original motion regarding price of sugar-cane and sugar moved by Shri Khushwaqt Rai on the *17th December, 1959, there were errors in the announcement of figures of the division. The House has already taken a decision and these errors have absolutely no effect on it. However, I consider that the correct position should be on record. The facts are as follows:—

The House will recollect that the result of the division as shown in the Result Indicator Board was 'Ayes' 44 and 'Noes' 120. After hearing the representations of some Members that they had not recorded or incorrectly recorded their votes I announced the result as 'Ayes' 43 and 'Noes' 123. On a check up of the photograph copy showing the division result and the proceedings, it transpires that the correct result should be:

Ayes: 45 comprising—

44 as shown in the Result Indicator Board;

plus 1 vote of Shri Goray who had wrongly voted for 'Noes' but wanted to vote for 'Ayes';

plus 1 vote of Shri P. T. Punnoose whose vote was not recorded by the Machine;

minus 1 vote of Shri Sadath Ali Khan who had wrongly voted for 'Ayes' and wanted to vote for 'Noes';

AND Noes: 121 comprising—

120 as shown in the Result Indicator Board;

plus 1 vote of Shri N. R. Ghosh whose vote was not recorded by the Machine;

plus 1 vote of Shri Sadath Ali Khan;

minus 1 vote of Shri N. G. Goray.

13.47 hrs.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY (EXTENSION) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, to parts of India in which it is not now in force be taken into consideration."

This Bill is another attempt to unify the law in the whole of the country.

This particular enactment, the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, applied to the whole of India except

*See Debates dated 17-12-1959.

those parts of it which were called the Part B States. It also did not apply to Buddhists. By this Bill we are extending it to those areas which I said were previously described as Part B States by clause 2, and to the Buddhists by clause 3(2)(b).

There is one clause to which I may draw attention. Section 6 of the Act provides that if a policy of insurance has been taken out by a married man on his own life and he expresses that it is for the benefit of his wife and children, it shall be deemed to be a trust for his wife and children. The general law of trusts is that if a person provides funds and with those funds any property or any annuity or life insurance policy is taken out, that particular policy or that property or that annuity is deemed to be held in trust for the persons by whom the funds are provided. Section 6 made what is called the doctrine of advancement applicable and that particular policy of insurance, according to section 6, became a trust for the wife and children. As a result of this, when a policy is cast in this form, when the estate proceeds to pay the estate duty after the death of the person, then this particular piece of property is taken out from the total property which is regarded as taxable. This particular provision which occurs in the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, is not in force in the Part B States, that is, in the territories which were the former Part B States. There is no reason why it should not be extended to them.

Then, you will see, Sir, in clauses of the Bill that there are two provisions which are differentiated by the date, namely the first day of April, 1923. Section 6 of the principal Act was interpreted in the Madras High Court; in 35-*Madras*-162, Their Lordships of the Madras High Court held that section 6 was not applicable to the Hindus; and following that decision, in 37-*Bombay*-471, in the same year, namely 1913, the Bombay High Court also took the view that section 6 of the particular Act did not apply to tthe Hindus. The decision, of Madras High Court however, was later on reversed by a Full Bench of the Madras High Court in 37-Madras-483, and they held that so far as the areas subject to the jurisdiction of the Madras High Court were concerned, section 6 governed Hindu also. Therefore, when in 1923, section 6 was made applicable to the Hindus, they took into account this fact that the law as declared by the Madras High Court was being applied to Hindu in Madras; therefore, they enacted the provision in this manner.

If you refer to the provious section 6, you will find, Sir, that there was a saving clause to the following effect :

> Notwithstanding anything contained in section 2, the provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply in the case of any policy of insurance such as is referred to therein which is effected—
>
> (a) by any Hindu, Muhammadan, Sikh or Jain—
>
> (i) in Madras, after the thirty-first day of December, 1918, or
>
> (ii) in any other territory to which this Act extends, after the first day of April, 1923.".

So, section 6 was applied to all the territories except Madras, after 1st April, 1923. So far as Madras was concerned, it was always regarded as law, after the 31st December, 1913.

What we have done in clause 3 is that we extend section 6 by sub-section (2) (a) to Hindus, Muhammadans, Sikhs or Jains, in Madras, after the 31st day of December, 1913. That is to say, we keep that intact. Then, we have provided :

> "in any other territory to which this Act extended immediately before the commencement of the Married Women's Property (Extension) Act, 1959, after the first day of April, 1923.".

That is the date on which the Act was applied to the rest of India,

[Shri Hajarnavis]

except, of course, the Part B States. Then, we have provided:

> "in any territory to which this Act extends on and from the commencement of the Married Women's Property (Extension) Act, 1959, on or after such commencement;",

that is to say, after this Bill comes into force. Then, sub-section (2) (b) applies this law to the persons professing Buddhist faith.

Clauses 5 and 6 are the usual clauses which preserve the rights accruing to the parties, in spite of the repeal.

Therefore, I submit that this is a simple Bill, and I commend it for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the extension of the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, to parts of India in which it is not now in force, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.".

Shri Kashava (Bangalore City): I welcome this measure. It is an absolutely innocuous and simple measure, seeking to introduce a uniform law in the whole country. I think article 44 of the Constitution enjoins on us the responsibility of bringing about a uniform civil code for all the people of India. As such, this measure is most welcome.

But there are one or two matters on which I would like to seek some clarification from the hon. Minister. There are no longer any Part B States now, and the hon. Minister is seeking to extend this Bill to the territories once comprised in the Part B States. I want to know whether that is in order....

Shri Hajarnavis: I said 'those parts which before 1956 were described as want to know whether that is in that phrase.

Shri Keshava: By this measure, we are seeking to confer a sort of legal status on the wife. As such this measure is most welcome. It also enables them to get exemption from payment of property tax.

My second point is this. So far as Sikhs and Jains are concerned, I think, ordinarily they are deemed to have been included within the connotation of the term 'Hindu'. But, here, we are introducing these two words separately here, by saying 'Hindu, Muhammadan, Sikh or Jain'. I do not know whether that would be a proper way of enacting this measure. Perhaps, the deletion of these two words may be more suitable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have been included in the term 'Hindu'. The definition has been given in the beginning for the term 'Hindu', that it does include persons professing the religious of Hindus, Sikhs and Jains. After that definition, the term 'Hindu' has been used to include all those persons. If there is no definition, then certainly, there would be a separate description.

Shri Keshava: It has been defined. In view of that definition this has been also included there, though separately. Anyway, this measure is most welcome, and it seeks to confer a benefit on the women of our country. With these words, I welcome this Bill.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I add a word of clarification? You will see that the principal Act itself was passed in 1874; Mr. Hobhouse, who was the Law Member then, and who became a distinguished counsel in England and probably also Lord Chancellor, was under the impression, or probably it was represented to him that the word 'Hindu' would not include Sikhs, and he thought that Jains were parts of Buddhists. Therefore, he was careful to enumerate all these four faiths. That is the form in which the Act stands at present, and we have also kept it in that form. In

reproducing the Act, we have got to reproduce the words as they stand in the Act. This is not a phraseology that we have used now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension of the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, to parts of India in which it is not now in force, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 5, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 5, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Hajarnavis: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.59 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF PAY COMMISSION—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Narayanankutty Menon on the 17th December, 1959, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, Government Resolution thereon and the statement made by the Finance Minister in the House on the 30th November, 1959.".

1 hour and 15 minutes have already been taken up. It is now 2 P.M. and we shall have half an hour for this today.

14 hrs.

Now, there is one difficulty. Shri S. M. Banerjee desires that he may be called today to speak because he has to leave station and might not be able to return on Monday. My only difficulty is that all the three hon. Members who have spoken so far are from the Opposition and none from the other side.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I am one of the signatories to the Motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No Member has been accommodated from the Congress Party so far. But I think hon. Members would help me if we can accommodate one more Member from the Opposition now, thereafter Members from the other side may speak.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I remember the day on which this long-awaited Pay Commission Report was laid on the Table of the House. I also remember that representatives of all the Unions and Federations of Central Government employees were just waiting outside to have a glance at this book. In the evening I handed them the book and asked them to discuss it. Next day when they came to me, I asked them 'What are your comments on this long-awaited Pay Commission Report'? They asked me: 'What are your views?' I took the Report in my hand and told them: 'The Report is here. The Commission was there. What exactly missing is the new pay'. Exactly after a lapse of 2½ years and after spending more than Rs. 10 lakhs, I could never imagine that this Report would be brought out in this shape.

There are certain features of the Report which I welcome and I would like to mention them at the end of my speech. But I was only sorry to know what happened to the decision of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the 15th Indian Labour Conference. There was a decision—rather recommendation—of the 15th Indian Labour Conference, hailed by all sections of trade unionists, by the representatives of the Government of India and the State Governments, by the representatives of the millowners and the employers. We were proud to announce to the working class, both to the middle class and the industrial workers of this country, that in the 15th Indian Labour Conference, the Government of India had taken a decision or a decision had been taken unanimously by the representatives of the Government and those of the workers and the employers that a minimum wage should be fixed on the basis of the calories laid down by Dr. Aykroyd, 18 yards of cloth and so many other things, the total of which came in value to Rs. 137-8. All the trade unionists of this country, specially those who belong to the Central Government undertakings—whether Federation or Union—based their recommendations and suggestions on the clear assumption that this was an accepted thing and this Government had accepted it. I am thankful to the Commission and to all members thereof including the Chairman for exploding this myth before us. When we submitted our memoranda to the Commission basing our recommendations on the 15th Indian Labour Conference decision about the minimum wage, they wrote a letter to the Government asking for their comments. To that letter, they received a reply from Government. This is what the Commission say in page 63 of their Report:

> "Towards the end of April 1958, we received a reply from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, explaining the Government's position in the following words:—
>
> 'The Government desire me to make it clear that the recommendations of the Labour Conference should not be regarded as decisions of Government and have not been formally ratified by the Central Government."
>
> "'They should be regarded as what they are, namely, the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference which is tripartite in character. Government have at no time, committed themselves to taking executive action to enforce the recommendations'".

The other day some of the hon. Ministers were saying that Government never accepted this decision. What does this mean? This decision has not been formally ratified. Ratification of this particular decision or recommendation was under the consideration of Government. I want to ask a simple question to the hon. Minister through you: will this decision be ever ratified? What was the point in taking this decision? We, along with the hon. Labour Minister, and the representatives of his Ministry, beat our drums so loud about this decisions which was hailed by all sections. Today we find that this decision has not yet been ratified.

It is a painful thing and it is most unfortunate that all our calculations and assumptions about a minimum wage in this country have been completely smashed to pieces after reading these few lines written by one of the Secretaries to Government in reply to the letter of the Commission.

So my submission is that this is a very serious matter. I fully realise the helpless attitude of the Commission in not arriving at a definite minimum wage because the very basis on which we submitted our memoranda and suggested a pay-scale—on which the Commission also wanted to suggest something—that particular basis was not there after this letter was received from some Secretary to Government. So my submission is that

if this decision was not ratified, why was it not ratified before the finalisation of this Report. What is the basis of our minimum wage in the country? The Minimum Wages Act. So I want to know specifically whether Government have in their mind the ratification of this decision or whether it will remain unratified.

Another thing is that the calculations and theory of Dr. Aykroyd were completely overruled by this particular Commission. I have no motives to impute to the honourable members of this Commission. I have got every respect for them. Some of them are economists and I have every respect for them. But what did they do? According to Dr. Aykroyd's recommendations—I have made comparisons—the requirements of a person are :

> Rice and millets (cereals) 14 oz., pulses 3 oz. vegetables 10 oz., milk 10 oz., sugar and *gur* 2 oz., vegetable oil and ghee 2 oz., fish, meat etc. 4 oz., fruits 2 oz. and groundnut nil.—total 47 oz.

According to the Pay Commission's proposals, these work out to :

> Cereals 15 oz., pulses 3 oz., vegetables 6 oz., milk 4 oz., sugar and gur 1·5 oz., vegetable oil and ghee 1·5 oz, fish, meat etc. nil, fruits nil, groundnut 1 oz.—total 32 oz.

And the greatest tragedy of it is that according to the statistics that they have, the Commission say that these 32 ounces of these commodities were available in the Delhi market in 1958 for 56 nP. Out of my own earnings from the Lok Sabha, which is of course the taxpayers' money, I am ready to pay not 56 nP but even 76 nP to the hon. Minister or any member of the Commission. Let them go to the bazaar in Delhi and purchase all these commodities for 56 nP or 66nP or even 76 nP. What is this calculation? It is a most unrealistic calculation, a wrong calculation.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): May I point out to the hon. Member that the Commission based their recommendations on the opinion of Dr. Patwardhan of the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Hyderabad, and Dr. B. C. Guha, Head of the Department of Applied Chemistry, University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I agree. I am only speaking after reading the Report. But I do not know how the price of all these commodities will come to only 56 nP, how it is possible to buy all these commodities for 56 nP. In Delhi, suppose one is not a wheat eater, what happens? What is the price of rice in Delhi, edible rice? It will not be available for less than Re. 1 a seer.

An Hon. Member: The price is more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is the minimum. So I do not know how the Commission has come to this conclusion. I am ready to accept the Report and explain to the workers that they should not say anything about this Report if this calculation is correct, if we can have all these commodities for 56 nP. I shall then gladly accept this Report *in toto*. That is my submission. But the entire calculation is wrong.

My next point is this. It is said that there will be merger of dearness allowance with the pay. It is a welcome feature. In 1951 when the Gadgil Committee was appointed, we definitely said—all the Central Trade Union organisations—that the whole dearness allowance should be merged with pay. Of course, one organisation, the INTUC said that 75 per cent should be merged with the pay. But all the other organisations, the Central Trade Union organisations, the Railwaymen's Federation etc. submitted before that body that the whole of the dearness allowance should be merged with pay. This is a welcome feature; I welcome it. But, what is the result? We could never imagine that the new pay scales will be only the minimum and the maximum of the present scales with the full dearness allowance merged. They have said they have

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increased the scales. No one who had read the newspapers in which it was said that the minimum wage has been increased to Rs. 80 would have imagined that. What does this Rs. 80 comprise? It comprises—I will take an unskilled worker or a class IV employees, a peon Rs. 30 minimum pay —and he was getting an annual increment of 8 annas and his maximum was Rs. 35; a dearness allowance of Rs. 45; and the total was Rs. 75. Therefore, it has meant Rs. 5 for him; but for one getting Rs. 35 it is the same as Rs. 35 plus Rs. 45. What has he gained?

Take a lower division clerk whose basic pay was Rs. 60 and who went up to Rs. 130. He was getting a dearness allowance of Rs. 55. Rs. 130 plus Rs. 55 comes to Rs. 185 but the maximum today will be Rs. 180. He will have to incur a loss of Rs. 5. The hon. Minister may say, what about the dearness allowance of Rs. 10. I say, 'Yes'. But what is the calculation of this dearness allowance? Will it be linked with the cost of living? At least the previous Commission said that for every 20 points increase in the cost of living there should be an increase of Rs. 5. But, unfortunately, this Commission has not stated what should be the quantum of D.A., whether it should be increased with an increase of 10 or 20 points in the cost of living index. My submission is that the D.A. should be linked up with the cost of living and it should not be left in the hands of Government to decide after a year or so. So, I have shown how the people have lost. When I say they have lost I do not say that in all decisions they have lost.

Here is a calculation in the case of a class IV employee who was getting pay plus allowance, Rs. 75/-. Now the revised amount Rs. 70/- plus Rs. 10/- he will get Rs. 80/- and a benefit of Rs. 5/-. But then there is the compulsory provident fund Rs. 5/-. So the benefit is exchanged with this.

Then, in the case of class III servants also, the basic pay at present is Rs. 60/- and the D.A. is Rs. 55/-; total 115/-. They will get Rs. 110/- plus Rs. 10/-, total Rs. 120/- but the G.P.F. deduction will be Rs. 7/- and the net gain will be Rs. 2/- The hon. Minister and the Government may say that after all the G.P.F. deduction is a gain. Yes, that is a gain which they will get ultimately. Let me ask one question of the hon. Minister. Was this Commission appointed for the existing employees or for their sons? If they say it was for the sons I say nothing.

They have given retirement benefits. I welcome the retirement benefits. The Government have decided to accept the retirement benefits recommended by the Commission. But they wanted something immediately.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): It is for future generations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You make this statement to your son and I will also do it.

My submission is that we expected that this Pay Commission's Report will do good to the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude soon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want 5 minutes more, Sir. I never asked for more time; I always obeyed your orders very respectfully. But this is a very important subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My difficulty is that I have got a long list before me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I fully realise it; but this is very important.

I have certain suggestions to make. About these lower division clerks and upper division clerks it has been said that there is a special grade called the selection grade. But selection grade is only 10 per cent, whereas the lower division clerks are more than 50 per cent. I may mention that certain lower division clerks working in the Armed Forces and in

other subordinate offices were not given even the 2 additional increases and now also they may not be given any benefit under this particular Commission's report.

What about the piece-work system. This Commission has suggested that this piece work system is necessary in Ordnance Factories. The Ordnance Factories have been specially mentioned. But what about the revised pay scales? If you merge the D.A. whole of it along with the pay what will be the cost of the article? What will be the basis of fixing the price? Nobody has cared to see this vital question. In the Ordnance Factories we are having mass production. In having this piece-work calculation they will have difficulty unless this is properly defined. My suggestion is piece-work rate should be proportionately increased.

Then, there is discrimination between industrial and non-industrial employees. I agree that the industrial employees will get 2 days more casual leave according to the recommendations—from 5 to 7 days. They were getting medical leave; it has been restored. I welcome that. I welcome the removal of the discrimination between an industrial and non-industrial worker in the matter of privilege ticket order. But, what about the other discriminations that are still there? What about the holidays and other things?

When the question of reduction of holidays comes we are told that this is happening in England and other countries. Why should we quote other countries where there are lesser holidays? What about better service conditions?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: More production.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have seen that in many textile factories the slogan was produce or perish and they produced and perished. I do not want to say anything about what has happened in certain industries. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have certain suggestions to make. I will take one minute and finish. I would request the hon. Minister to modify certain pay scales. He said if necessary they will modify. This Report should have been accepted in *toto*. If for any reasons it has not been accepted in *toto* let it be modified. I would respectfully submit that the hon. Minister would kindly consult the representatives of various Central Trade Union organisations and discuss with them before implementing the final report. I have the following suggestions to make:

1. In fixing the grades and trades at the department level, representatives of the trade unions should be associated and consulted.

2. Government should modify that recommendation on D.A. and link it with the cost of living index as against the present too dilatory recommendation.

3. Recommendations should not be applied in such a manner as to deprive the full advantages.

4. The recommendation of the Commission regarding pay scales and allowances etc. should have been made applicable from 1-7-57 the date from which interim relief was given. For the delay in the submission of the report of the Commission, employees should not be made to suffer. The arrears should all be paid in cash and not credited to P.F.

5. In the ocial conditions of India, 23 holidays and 15 days' casual leave for all Government employees should be maintained. Change in social conditions and outlook should take place before any reduction in the number of holidays and casual leave is enforced.

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6. Comparisons with foreign countries only in this respect is not valid. With the calorific value of food for Indian people of small body size and Indian climate, as recommended by the Commission, holidays and leave should also be according to Indian conditions.

With regard to the classification of cities, I would say that the Delhi population has increased enormously. After some time there will be no difference between Delhi and other A class cities. I do not know why that cannot be done and why we should wait for the census of 1961.

7. Efforts should be made to bring about uniformity in pay scales for the same type of work in different departments.

8. Recommendations of the Commission to work on alternate Saturdays in office should be accepted and the modification made by the Government should be withdrawn.

I think the *status quo* should be maintained. If not the Commission's suggestion to work on alternate Saturdays should be accepted. All those employees who have completed three years of service should be made permanent. Unfortunately in the Defence Ministry, 68 per cent of the employees are temporary and it is they who are to defend the security of the country.

It is incorrect to reduce the P.T.O. passes of railway workers when uniformity in the service conditions and pay scales of all Government employees is not being recommended.

Principles of compulsory arbitration in regard to disputes between the trade unions of the Government employees and the Government should be accepted forthwith as also the association of Labour Ministry in staff relations.

Lastly, I may say that I would have welcome one bold declaration, honest declaration on behalf of the Government. They could have accepted the genuine and legitimate demand of the workers and the Central Government employees and might have said: your demand is genuine and your pay should be increased and we would like to accept it but because we are having financial difficulties and because of the national and the international situation which we are facing, we are unable to pay you; we will pay you in the Third Plan and so you work for the success of our Plans. That would have been a bold declaration and it would have been better rather than adopting these back-door methods actually depriving the workers of their legitimate dues. That is my request. I request the hon. Minister to modify this recommendation so that the employees may get something out of it and they may be happy. Today, the Central Government employees find this report to be something which is a bundle of disappointment, I should say.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Sir, I was not all disappointed with the report of the Pay Commission or the statement laid on the Table of the House or the Resolution. I had expected nothing better. It is not that I am very satisfied with what has happened but it would be unfair to say that the Pay Commission was not hedged by so many difficulties and terms and conditions. My hon. friend who spoke the other day complained and accused the Pay Commission because it made certain recommendations which it was not entitled to. He said that the Commission trespassed its limitations. Even then, I pointed out to him the difficulty. If he had taken care only to read item 2 of the terms of reference, he would find that it was clearly stated there:

"to consider and recommend what changes in the structure of

emoluments and conditions of service of different classes of Central Government employees are desirable and feasible keeping in mind the considerations mentioned below;"

It is a clear cut term.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Read what is below also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That will only improve upon what I have just stated. The portion over which my hon. friend is anxious is this:

> "In making their recommendations, the Commission will take into account the historical background, the economic conditions in the country and the implications and requirements of developmental planning, and also the disparities in the standard of remuneration and conditions of service of the Central Government employees on the one hand and of the employees of the State Governments, Local Bodies and aided institutions on the other, and all other relevant factors."

These are all the restrictive terms and conditions that have been hedged round the work of the Pay Commission. It would not be fair on the part of any of us to accuse the Pay Commission to transgressing its limits and making recommendations like that. This Parliament is of course free to take into consideration various other factors and recommend to the Government or pass some resolutions forcing the hands of the Government to adopt certain terms and conditions of service. I have no objection to that. But to accuse the Pay Commission is rather uncharitable. The hon. Member who moved the motion was more than unfair to the members of the Pay Commission when he said something about the personnel. If we can take exception even to the Judges of the Supreme Court and to the eminent persons drawn from the public life and to the best of our services, I do not know how the Commissions are to be constituted or whether people who are called to serve on the Commissions will come forward or how they will feel about it. This House owes a deep sense of gratitude to these people who have put in such hard work and produced an able document.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): I am sorry to have made a remark about the members of the Commission but I learnt from the Prime Minister who said that the Supreme Court Judge who went into the Mundhra Affair was lacking in intelligence.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Member wants to persist in that mistake. The Prime Minister very much clarified the statement he made and the hon. Member could have learnt from that rather than persist in giving offence to the feeling of those people who worked for us like this. I take strong exception to it. If anybody goes into the recommendations and the labour that has been put in to produce this report, he should find that a fine job had been done. We may not agree with the recommendations. But they have been hedged in by these terms and conditions which compelled them to make these recommendations. We may make a liberalisation here or there. It does not require any argument to convince anybody that the services should be kept absolutely satisfied and contented and that the Government should act as a model employer. These are arguments which have gone home and are now the home-word with everybody. We need not repeat these arguments Everyone knows this. Let us know the terms and conditions given to them. I was one of the first to give notice of a motion stating my dissatisfaction at certain terms and conditions. I had already written to the Finance Minister not to take any decision before an opportunity was given to us to discuss the recommendations of the Pay Commission because I was anxious that the Finance Minister and the Government should

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not take a decision and then stand on prestige. I was assured that the Government was prepared to listen to the arguments advanced on the floor of this House and that it would not stand on prestige and it was always prepared, if satisfied, to amend its own orders.

Having said that, I will now come to the various recommendations. Before I do that I would rather like to invite the attention of the House to certain very useful information made available in this report. In the light of that information we have to examine the whole matter. Everyone in this House, whether from this corner or that corner has all the time been condemning the Government for the mounting expenditure on civil administration. I do not know of any Budget session when this was not done. At least I have been one of those strong critics against the mounting expenditure on civil administration. If you look at the figures, you will find how the civil expenditure has gone up. From Rs. 35·6 crores in 1948-49, it has gone up to Rs. 197·7 crores in 1958-59. If you add to this what we spend on our Defence Services, almost the entire revenue which we collect for the development of the country is wiped out by our payment to the services. Is anybody happy with this state of affairs? This has been going on from year to year. Let us at least be consistent in our criticism of the Government. We are prepared to criticise the Government and say that this mounting expenditure on the civil administration should be checked and at the same time we say that arrangement should be made for the defence. This does not include the equipment for the Defence Services or any such thing. The expenditure on the Defence Services has risen from Rs. 158·9 crores to Rs. 282·2 crores. If you put these two figures together, I do not know where you stand. I strongly feel that the expenditure on the civil administration should be pegged down to Rs. 150 crores. Every effort should be made to see that this expenditure is curtailed. It has been a strong feeling with me that there is every possibility of cutting it like that by 20 per cent or 25 per cent. We should see that this expenditure is curtailed looking to our revenue and the needs of our developmental economy and all that. When I say this, as a matter of fact, I am arguing one aspect of this question, and I will suggest ways and means how we can be consistent and still improve the terms and conditions of the service all round, as I told you at the very outset.

Look at the other trend. What has happened? What is the type of staff that has increased? It is really very revealing. If you look at these figures you will find that there is a colossal increase only in the ministerial staff. The administrative staff has increased by 20 per cent. The staff in the field, particularly, unskilled, remains where it was. Even the skilled staff in the field remains almost where it was. It is the ministerial staff which has become almost double, more than about 100 per cent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member would like to continue?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Certainly, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue on the next occasion. Let us take up the other item now.

14:32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th December, 1959."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th December, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

14:32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEVELOPMENT OF DRUG INDUSTRY AS STATE CONCERN—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the resolution moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan on the 4th December, 1959 regarding development of drug industry as a State concern. Out of two hours allotted for this discussion one minute has already been taken up. 1 hour and 59 minutes are left for discussion today. Shri A. K. Gopalan may continue his speech.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the resolution before the House is:

"This House is of opinion that the development of Drug Industry in the country be taken up as a State concerned."

I want to state in the begining that the object of this resolution is not to nationalise drug industry, because as far as drug industry in this country is concerned we are importing nearly finished products, nearly finished drugs and putting a label on them which cannot be called "drug industry". As such there is no drug industry in this country. Therefore, I want to say that the object of this resolution is not nationalisation of drug industry.

During the last forty years or so medicine has made phenomenal advances in finding miraculous cures, first with the cure of blood diseases and diabetes, and then with the miracle sulpha drugs and later on with antibiotics.

Shrimati Ila Palachoudhuri (Nabadwip): May I seek clarification from the hon. Member? How does it become a State concern if it is not nationalised?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What I say is that the State must develop drug industry in the country. If the hon. Member will be patient enough to hear me she will understand what I want to say. Nationalisation means, when there are already certain industries Government takes them up. What I seek by my resolution is not that. Because the drug industry, where we have the process of manufacturing full drugs, is not there and there are private industries where they import these things from outside, I say that it is the duty of the Government to see that they organise drug industry. Nationalisation of drug industry and the State setting up drug industry are two different things. I hope the hon. Member has understood the object of my resolution now.

These drugs have given us mastery over most of the infectious diseases killing children and young adults. Our death rate of these age groups is still very high, and we can certainly do our people a great deal of service by making these health giving drugs available to them. In the Second Five Year Plan, and more so in the Third Five Year Plan, we would be providing a lot more hospitals in urban areas and also a large number of health centres in the community development blocks as well as extension services in the villages. If we want these efforts to be effective we must provide health giving drugs to these organisations.

Similarly, our people still suffer from malnutrition. Therefore, in addi-

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tion to food, an adequate supply of vitamins is also needed. In order to supply that also it is necessary, it is essential that the drug industry must be under State control.

These drugs must be made by synthetic means, if we want to make adequate supply to our people. We have so far entirely depended on import of drugs from foreign countries. This dependence is very costly. The cost of manufacture of drugs in foreign countries is very high, and the profits are still higher, with the result that these drugs and vitamins are beyond the means of most of our people who need them most. I say that we have entirely depended on imports of drugs from foreign countries, because in 1948 the Government appointed a Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee. That committee in its report has said that there is no essential drug being manufactured in this country. They have said:

> "The drug industry in India may be considered as non-existent."

Also, in 1956 the Soviet experts were invited by the Government of India. They also made certain observations about this industry. They have said:

> "The pharmaceutical factories in India are mainly occupied in processing preparations of mixture, tablets, injections etc. They are not being produced in this country but they are imported from outside in bulk."

Therefore, from the report of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee as well as from the opinion of the Soviet experts who came here, it has become very clear that we are not manufacturing drugs here, we are only getting nearly finished things and selling them.

As far as prices are concerned, high prices of essential drugs prevent their reaching less well-placed citizens who need them most. Even in public hospitals some essential drugs are provided to patients only if they can afford to pay for them, which is of course beyond the means of most of our people who are poor. There are also reports of cases where poor patients have died for lack of medicine which could have saved their lives. In the report of the Planning Commission for 1957, Dr. Ghosh has given certain remarks. He has said there that because of lack of these medicines people have lost their lives.

Let me give a few examples about high prices. One of the very effective antibiotics, chloro tetracycline, is selling in the country at Rs. 13 a gramme, while if we are to make it in the country it could be made at eight annas a gramme. Our Prime Minister has drawn attention to this fact. We know that some years ago the Haffkine Institute showed that the sulpha drugs and many other drugs could be made in this country at less than one-tenth the price at which they are imported. In the pharmaceutical industry of Europe and America it is customary to charge exactly ten times the actual cost of a drug. Thus the Indian patient must support the lavish advertisements and also pay for past, present and future research in those foreign countries, must pay for the extension of the plants and for so many other things. Therefore, as far as prices are concerned, it is not possible for us to sell these drugs at a lower price because we have to get them from chemicals which are not prepared here.

The prices, as I said, become very high. The profit element should be cut out of the prices of these drugs. The largest part of the price of these drugs is the profit element. If this is eliminated, the drugs can be provided to public hospitals, other organisations and the people at a very low price.

To give an example, in 1940, when sulphathiazole came to the market as the most effective sulphonamide, it

was selling in India at Rs. 220 a lb. The same year a team of chemists at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, made the drug at Rs. 12 a lb. on a pilot plant scale, in 100 lb. quantities, even though they had to work with a number of intermediate chemicals imported from abroad. They manufactured this drug with a process which they invented themselves and for which they were granted a patent. That Rs. 12 a lb. was the true cost of drug is shown by the fact that the wholesale price of this drug fell to Rs. 15 a lb. in 1947. From this, we can understand the difference in cost when we manufacture it here and when we import it. Then again, the Haffkine Institute took up the manufacture of the old established anti-toxins and started supplying them at less than one-third the price of imported products. This shows that this is the field where the profit motive is the most harmful. The only way to cut out profit element is for the State to manufacture all the drugs and supply them at cost or near cost of manufacture. All the processes should be finished here. This will in no way hurt the private enterprise, because there are so many other enterprises in India and the private enterprise can still work in a large number of other spheres to its own benefit.

What is needed today is a fully integrated drug industry. As I have pointed out, there is no drug industry today, because we are just getting nearly finished things and labelling them for selling. This offers an excellent opportunity and demands that an integrated essential drug industry complete with its plants for the manufacture of intermediate chemicals and such basic chemicals as are not available in the country be organised. Such an industry should be so planned that one stage is linked up with the next and no bottle-necks and lack of some products or stress of others are created and over-head costs are kept low. Such an arrangements will certainly give the drugs at cheap prices and the ordinary people in the country will be able to buy them.

Putting up of such an industry is beyond the capacity of the private enterprise, because they want the know-how of these things and they will have to get the know-how from outside. Most of the pharmaceutical firms would find the investment of the capital required beyond their means. If a large number of firms were brought in, co-ordination of their production would be rendered difficult and increased over-head costs would add to the cost of production. Some of the private firms have all the know-how, but it is treated as private property by the western firms. So, our private firms have to go to Europe or U.S.A. to get the know-how. To buy them means royalties or partnership agreements. So, all this means so much money and the private sector will not be able to spend that much of money. Both these arrangements work to the disadvantage of the development of the industry in our country. Under these conditions, the highly developed powerful foreign firms become the dominating factor and they decide what equipment should be brought, they over-charge for its supply and exact high royalties without divulging the processes in their completeness. This leads to prolonged dependence of our firms on foreign firms. High capital costs due to inflated costs of equipment and royalties mean high costs of production.

So, the only reasonable solution of the problem is for Government itself to organise a fully integrated and well-planned essential drug industry with its own plants for the manufacture of intermediate chemicals and such basic chemicals as are not available in the country and its own research laboratories.

Are the conditions favourable for setting up such an industry in the public sector? That is the next point. We have enough of talent and techni-

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cal aid is available on a non-commercial and no-profit basis, to place our scientists and technicians on par with the rest of the world in the short space of 3 or 4 years. This would enable the country to produce all the drugs we want. But to use this aid to the best advantage, we should also eliminate the private profit motive out of the drug industry. The slate is clean now and we can and must develop the industry as a State concern to provide drugs at the cost of production, which amounts in most cases to no more than one-tenth of the present selling prices. Profits in the drug industry are very high indeed, probably the highest of all industries. The Indian business interests have combined with foreign interests and are attempting to block the development of a State drug industry in spite of the declared policy of our Government and also the assurance given by the Prime Minister.

One big stumbling block in the way of setting up a fully integrated drug industry in India is the Patent Law regarding drugs. The British introduced this patent system, because they wanted to protect the manufacturing firms of their own country against competition from India. Although these laws are enacted by a country to protect its own interests, yet we are observing patent laws to protect the interests of foreign countries. There are no international patents and India is not a member of any international convention on the subject and thus has no international obligations. The observance of patent rights is a bilateral agreement between India and other countries. Some countries in Europe, such as Italy and Belgium, do not recognise patents on drugs, because this course of action is against their interests. So, it is better that we also do the same thing which some of these countries have done.

Setting up of an integrated drug industry should not be confused with nationalisation of the industry, as I have said, because there is no drug industry as such in our country at present. The industries that are there today carrying on pharmaceutical activities should be allowed to carry on their activities and the State drug industry would be helpful to them in providing them with intermediate chemicals at much lower prices than they are incurring on importing them at present.

What is necessary is a State drug industry and I want to make it clear that because there is no drug industry in the country, we should make positive efforts to see that the drug industry is considered as a wholly integrated new endeavour and all the new plants should be started in the public sector. That is the most important thing. It is necessary, therefore, to ensure that no new licences are issued for any new plant in the private sector, as that would lead to unjustifiable wastage of foreign exchange. It is rather shocking to see that while Soviet experts have been invited to design a new antibiotic plant to make as much as 295 tons of antibiotics the Commerce and Industry Ministry is issuing licences to two private firms, one foreign and one Indian, for putting up a plant for the manufacture of tetracycline. This is a deliberate attempt at causing confusion, wasting foreign exchange and also damaging the development of the drug industry in the public sector. I want to know about this from the hon. Minister.

The Soviet experts have suggested a fully integrated industry starting with a plant with intermediate chemicals and going to fully made drugs. But the plant for intermediate chemicals was detached from the Soviet drug project and the Government assured us that they would put up a State plant with the help of the German firm of Bayers. I do not know if that German firm have agreed to it. I want to know how far it has been done. If this is not done, the Soviet plant will not be able to function. If

Government has not succeeded in getting Bayers to collaborate, why not ask the Soviets to include this plant also in their scheme? I want to know whether Bayers have actually agreed or not and what the Government is doing with regard to it.

There has been discussion about the setting up of five drug manufacturing units with the help of the Soviet Union. I want to know the progress of that. I understand that the final decision about the location of these units will be taken up shortly. Before the sites are decided upon, I wish to impress upon the Government that the greatest locational advantage to set up the phyto-chemical plant is to have the plant at a suitable site in Kerala. I hope my friends from Kerala belonging to the other parties in the House will agree with me when I say that we have got in Kerala perhaps the richest flora for any State in India. From the point of view of medicinal herbs we have a very wide range of plants listed in the *British Pharmacopea*. Several of them are widely distributed in the State and many grow in a wild or semi-wild condition. So, when the question of the location of the site for the drug manufacturing unit is taken up I hope Kerala will find a place in it.

I do not want to say more on this. As I have stated in the resolution, the development of the drug industry is a very important thing today. Because of scarcity of food, we have malnutrition and there are so many diseases. Many people in our country who are in the hospitals as patients are now dying for want of medicines. Further among the industries drug industry is the most profitable industry, from the financial point of view. While we were discussing the report of the Pay Commission we were told that there is no money. If they take up this industry, it will be a paying one, at the same time, the price of the drugs will also get reduced. So, from all points of view, from the point of view of the people, from the point of view of the economy of the country and from the point of view of the Government, it is very essential that Government should control the drug industry. If any country offers to help us on a non-profit basis, that help should be accepted. I will again say at the end that the drug industry should be developed as a State industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "This House is of opinion that the development of Drug Industry in the country be taken up as a State concern."

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard with a great deal of attention the hon. Member opposite, and I certainly do not dispute the fact that we want the medicines to be made available in this country to the people, that the hospitals should be adequately equipped and that they should be able to get the medicines whenever they are wanted. But, I should like to bring to the notice of the House one thing. I do not know whether the drug industry as such is the most profitable industry in the country or not; I cannot say that. But, certainly, to say that the private sector has carried it on only with the profit motive and that they have not done anything good in this respect is also not a right picture of the fact.

Look at what the private sector has been able to do during the past few years. During the second world war the country was able to meet over 70 per cent of the requirements of drugs from Indian production. Today the position is much better. New lines of production have been established. They include valuable drugs like penicillin, in the case of which one of the two units in existence is in the private sector. There may have been some bad penicillin here and there, as one hears; but I think

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

that if those batches are really examined it may be found that some tampering has taken place and the drug manufacturers are not responsible at all. We are producing tetracycline, nicotinic acid and amide, antileprotic, anti-tubercular and synthetic anti-malarials.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): How many of the drugs listed by her are manufactured from primary products?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Well some of the primary products are available indigenously and some have to be imported. In fact, that is one of the essences of the trade. Where it is necessary to import certain things to manufacture the drugs, the policy should be to give licences for imports as easily as possible. Because, after all, technical know-how and knowledge about medicine and drugs cannot, and should not, remain in just one country. They are bound to be inter-dependent. As far as the primary products for the drugs are concerned, some may grow in India, some in Sweden, some in America and some in Brazil. We have to import them, and there should be no ban. As far as this industry is concerned, we have to import them if it is a question of saving the lives of millions of people. We cannot allow them to die just because we are not going to have imported drugs or materials. I do not think that argument of the hon. Member opposite can hold good.

My hon. friend referred to the Soviet people. In fact, when they came to India they made very good remarks about the penicillin factory and they have suggested that the medium which depends substantially on indigenous materials be tried out by other interested units as well. So, the Soviet people have appreciated the private sector doing very good work. As far as drugs are concerned, I would certainly say that they have shown commendable approach in this matter, that they have not hesitated to take advantage of the technical know-how from foreign countries and that they have also gone out of their way to get drugs from sources from where they are available.

Then I want to bring to the notice of the House one thing about State-owned factories. I have no quarrel with State-owned factories. They have done very good work and I am sure they will do very valuable work in future also. But to say because it is a State-owned thing, so it will do wonders whereas the private sector is always doing a very bad thing is also not correct. Look at the prices. In the case of State-owned factories in may cases it appears to be higher. Take, for instance, quinine sulphate manufactured in Bengal and Madras under State control. The price is Rs. 44 per lb. while the product manufactured by private units can be had at Rs. 22 per lb. And quinine sulphate is needed in India to a great extent. Then, take Howards-quinine which is German, one of the best in the world. It can be made available in the world market at Rs. 22 per lb. Codeine phosphate manufactured in the Government factory at Ghazipur is sold at Rs. 36 per ounce, while the landed cost inclusive of duty of foreign codeine is Rs. 32.

I do not say that this is a disincentive for the public sector. Let the Government have many factories and let them take all precautions that are necessary. But, at the same time, let us not say that just because an industry is State-owned, so it flourishes, or the safeguards there are different. That is not so. And the drug industry must be given full scope, whether it be the private sector or the public sector, because the lives of people are at stake. So, the industry must be allowed to go forward. It does not matter whether the Government does it or the private sector does it. The price must be within the means of the people.

My hon. friend said that there are some drugs that are prohibitive in prices. I suppose they will continue to be prohibitive even if they are manufactured in the public sector, because there may be many things that we will have to import to manufacture those drugs. Actually, even if they are prohibitive, the thing to do is to try to rationalise every aspect of licensing offices and the whole industry, so that prices of these life-saving drugs can be brought down to the minimum.

15. hrs.

Drugs in India have a long and historic past. In India drugs have been considered as one of the Vedas, the *Ayurveda*. It is a way of life. In the past people have looked at it not from a profit making point of view but from the point of view of serving people. When they have gone into the making of drugs, distillations and various other things from fruits, flowers and barks they have looked into the forests of India and travelled on the hills where plants and herbs could be found in the greatest profusion. They have even, in the far off days, looked towards distant countries, even China. Allergic as we may be to China at the moment, we have adopted many of the drugs from them. When they have taken to this Ayurveda, the very way of life that gives you life, they have not considered merely the profit motive. I hope people who are the inheritors of this drug industry from the ancient days will not also look at it only from the point of view of profit making, but they will speak with the voice of ancient India for whenever they thought of drugs; they thought in these terms.

"अहमपि धन्वन्तरिं आदि देवं चराचरवंदित पादपद्मं ।
लोके जरा रुग भय नृत्यु नाशं दातारमीशं विविध औषधीनाम् ॥"

So, I would say that the drug industry, whether it be in the private sector or in the public sector, needs to be supported by Government. The Drug Research Institute needs to be given every help. I think the private sector, if it can do good work, should have every support with whatever Government can do to save the life and the health of the nation.

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): Sir, the idea or the principle underlying the motion is good and I welcome it. But I do not agree that we should always look to Soviet Russia to help this country. The hon. Member suggested that some of the factories....

An Hon. Member: You fear poison.

Shri Nanjappa: ....be located in Kerala. You must have a broader outlook. We must invite....

Shri V. P. Nayar: Locate it in Mysore.

Mr. DeputySpeaker: Perhaps that might be broader outlook according to him.

Shri Nanjappa: We must get help from whichever quarter we can get and wherever it is possible we must set up factories in this country.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I only said that taking into consideration all these things it must be located there. It is a broader view.

Shri Nanjappa: I am also not casting any aspersion.

I entirely agree that life-saving drugs must be nationalised and Government must take up the production of such drugs in their own factories—I mean drugs like Penicillin, other antibiotics or hypnotics. Now-a-days we do not get morphine preparations. If Government supply such things in good quantity that will be quite welcome. Sulphonamides are also very costly now-a-days and if Government undertake to prepare these drugs it

[Shri Nanjappa]

will be cheaper and at the same time we will have good quality drugs. Insulin also we generally get from foreign countries. If Government undertake to prepare this drug, it will be very good and also cheaper.

But even our Indian companies prepare very good drugs, like some of the tinctures. The hon. Member mentioned about Mysore. We produce wonderful tinctures. They are far superior to any of the foreign imports. Tincture Cardamom is the best that Mysore produces. Some of the spirits and aromatics from Bengal also are as good as any foreign products. Alembic Company also produces not only drugs but even vaccines and sera. They prepare very good sera and vaccines at very cheap rates. So, Government can allow such drugs which the private companies can produce to be produced by them and take up only very important drugs and things like life-saving drugs and drugs that require a good amount of skill and elaborate apparatus and laboratories.

Government have got their own controllers and inspectors. It is for them to see whether drugs produced by the private companies come up to the standard and quality prescribed by them. They can control the standard of drugs produced by the private companies.

I also entirely agree that drugs must be cheaper. They must be of approved quality. But at present we cannot produce every drug in this country because we are short of trained men. We do not have even enough wealth to have the required apparatus. So, such being the state of things, we have to depend upon foreigners to supply us drugs. Therefore private people in the country import drugs in bulk and do really the repacking or rebottling business in this country. For some time I think this cannot be avoided. So long as the private people supply good substance, we have to depend upon these methods only. Of course, if private people take up the drug industry, prices will be fluctuating. Such a thing should not be allowed. Whatever may be the preparation, this country has adopted the *British Pharmacopoeia* as its standard. If drugs prepared by private or Government concerns come up to the standard of the *British Pharmacopoeia* I think they can be allowed to prepare them.

Mention has been made of penicillin, its impurity and all that. It arose because of a sad thing that has occurred very recently. One of the hon. Members of this House died on account of an injection of Procaine penicillin. Not only preparations made in this country, but even in the very best foreign countries, bring about fatal conditions. Such things have occurred not in hundreds but in thousands. Specially in the case of Procaine penicilin, while giving it to the muscular tissue even a little quantity entering the blood stream directly will bring about death. Such things have happened even in this country. This is not a new thing. I do not know how our hon. friend met with his death. I cannot say that. But such things commonly occur with penicillin. It is not a rare occurrence. Even though the penicillin prepared may be quite pure, shock and other conditions do occur in private practice.

I entirely agree with the idea that drug industry must be nationalised as far as possible, specially with regard to life-saving and very important drugs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I would like to speak later.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member writes to me that he should be called in this discussion. When he is called, he is not prepared.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the motion moved by my hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan. As the Mover has already explained, the object of the Resolution is not to nationalise the drug industry. As there is no drug industry as such in the country, the question of nationalising the industry does not arise.

The position of the drug industry today in our country is very serious. Most of the essential drugs which are life-saving drugs are being imported today from foreign countries. Except perhaps penicillin, almost all the drugs are being imported from foreign countries. Even in the case of penicillin, it is not produced in a sufficient quantity. Our dependence on foreign countries for these drugs is not only harmful to the growth of the drug industry in our country, but, at the same time, it drains the valuable foreign exchange resources of the country also. In 1949-50, the value of impoted drugs was Rs. 7,85,96,000. In 1950-51, it was Rs. 10,51,50,708. In 1951-52, it was more than Rs. 15 crores. After 1952, the imports might have increased, because the demand for these drugs in our own country has increased sufficiently. But figures are not available. Anyhow, a conservative estimate can be made that it would be somewhere between Rs. 20 crores and 25 crores a year. Because of the dependence for these drugs on foreign countries, the price of these drugs has, as already pointed out by hon. Mover of the Resolution, increased very much. It is not within the reach of ordinary people in our country who mostly require these drugs. For example, aureomyceine which is imported in Bombay in a nearly finished condition at Rs. 1·20 per gram, is being sold in the country today at more than Rs. 13 per gram. This is true not only of aureomyceine, but also of other drugs which are covered by patents. Not only valuable foreign exchange is being drained away from our country, but also the prices are rising exorbitantly. Ordinary people are not getting the benefit of these drugs.

We have got immense resources in our country to develop the drug industry which would be self-sufficient. We have got medicinal plants almost in every part of the country. We have got animal glands and animal tissues in the various slaughter houses in the country. We have got able men with skill to develop this industry. We have got experienced scientists. We have got men like Shri Sahib Singh Sockey who has got years of experience in this particular industry. So far we have not been able to build up an industry in this country.

What are the main factors that hinder the growth of the drug industry in this country? In my opinion, it is the foreign control in the drug industry today that hinders the growth of the industry. Foreign firms have entered into agreement with Indian firms. Some foreign firms have their branches in this country. They have their subsidiary concerns in this country. In all these agreements that the Indian firms have entered into with the foreign firms we can see that nothing is provided for sharing the technical know-how of manufacturing these drugs. Also we can see no provision for training Indian personnel in the manufacture of these modern medicines. The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee, in their report, had recommended that these agreements should be revised at the earliest opportunity. In some cases, exorbitant rates of royalties are being fixed. In certain other cases, some provision is being added in the agreement that the finished products of a particular firm should not be sold to anybody else, but only to those persons whom the foreign firms agree or their nominees. This creates a monopoly in this industry. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what action has been taken by the Government

[Shri Kodiyan]

with regard to the recommendation of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee about the necessity of revising some of the agreements entered into with foreign collaborators.

My hon. friend mentioned about the phyto-chemical plant that is to be set up with Soviet assistance. As he has pointed out, in Kerala most of the medicinal herbs that are required for the setting up of this plant will be found in abundance. We have got skilled labour in our State. Not only that. We have every means of communication stretching from the coastel areas of the State to the hilly regions. All these taken into consideration, I think, would be sufficient to justify the setting up of this plant in the State of Kerala.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the importance of drugs, particularly, life-saving drugs cannot be exaggerated. As such, it is certainly a State concern that they should be made available at reasonable rates to the individual. But, the question is, how could this problem be met. I am very glad that the hon. Mover of this Resolution has clarified a doubt that by nationalisation, he does not mean that the industry as such should be nationalised. I feel that there cannot be an integrated industry of drugs in this country.

A drug is the result of continuous research, and with the lapse of time we have different kinds of drugs at different times as a result of developments in production and research. Therefore, it would be admitted that there cannot be an industry of drugs as such. Therefore, the question is how this problem of making available drugs to individuals at reasonable rates can be met.

In this connection the Government can contribute a great deal, and that contribution can be made if the Ministries of Industry and Health have co-ordination and co-operation. I do not know whether at present it is the Industries or the Health Ministry that deals with it, and whether any research is going on. I have got no knowledge about it, but possibly it is the Ministry of Health that must be dealing with research. Whatever field we look at, whether it is Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic or Yunani, research should continue, and it would be the function of the Ministry of Health to deal with the research part of it. Therefore, the emphasis should be on research in respect of drugs. Then there should be co-operation between the two Ministries.

The question is whether it should be taken up as a State concern, or whether it should be left to individuals in the private sector with State support. The best way to deal with it would be that the State should encourage the private individual, as soon as a certain drug is found for a certain ailment, to produce it.

The State should be always alert, and whenever it finds that a life-saving drug has been produced in any of the advanced countries in the world, it should see to it that its production is taken up in this country. Advanced countries do not keep concealed or secret the manufacture of such drugs. It is a thing which is known the moment it is produced. If a special department is allotted this duty I do not see why steps should not be taken immediately for the production of such drugs in this country. I would go to the extent of saying that if the production cannot be taken up immediately, some way of mutual co-operation and collaboration with the foreign country where the drug has been produced, can be found to have it made available cheaply in this country.

I am glad the hon. Mover has clarified the position that the main object

of the resolution, though it should have been worded differently, is that the people of this country should be able to obtain these life-saving drugs at cheap rates. It is for the Ministry to see how they can do it. I believe efforts are being made in the matter of Penicillin and other drugs; success has also been attained in these efforts and we are producing them here. But the field is so vast and varied, and the research has to be continuous, that we will be daily facing problems of this kind. I know the Minister in charge is very much energetic about it. I can very well appreciate his energy in the matter of the small-scale industries concerning my own State. I believe he will take this opportunity of pronouncing his policy regarding this matter of drugs and accept the objective of the resolution that he should find some ways and means whereby he can give these life-saving drugs to the people, because I feel at present we suffer badly from very costly drugs and they should be made available at cheap rates. That is what I have to say.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर कुछ आयर्वेद और यूनानी औषधियों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । इस देश में ज्यादा संख्या ऐसे लोगों की है जो कि यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों का प्रयोग करते हैं ।

जहां तक आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों का सम्बन्ध ह बम्बई राज्य में एलेम्बिक और झण्डू की आयुर्वेदिक फार्मेसियां हैं जहां कि आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां तैयार होती हैं । बंगाल में इनकी बहुत बड़ी तालिका है और बंगाली सज्जन जानते होंगे कि वहां पर वैद्यनाथ धाम, बर्मन, ढाका शक्ति औषधालय और साधना शक्ति, ढाका तथा ढाका फार्मेसियां आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां तैयार करती हैं । इसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर आता है । हरिद्वार में गुरुकुल कांगड़ी है और काशी विश्वविद्यालय भी आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों का निर्माण करता है । अब मकरध्वज एक बहुत साधारण औषधि है । उसको यदि आप बाजार में खरीदने जायें तो वह २ रुपये तोले से लेकर १६ रुपये तोले तक प्राप्त होता है । हिन्दू यूनिवरसिटी में यदि आप उसको खरीदें तो १६ रुपये तोले के हिसाब से प्राप्त होगा । अगर यहां चांदनी चौक में जाकर खरीदें तो वह आपको २ रुपये तोला प्राप्त हो जायगा । साधारण लोग समझते हैं कि अच्छी औषधि है, बाजार में प्राप्त होती ह और उसका प्रयोग करें । मूल्य में इतना अन्तर होने का कारण यह ह कि मकरध्वज में स्वर्ण का प्रयोग होता है तो कुछ यहां स्वर्ण का प्रयोग होता है लेकिन कुछ दूसरे स्थानों पर उसका प्रयोग नहीं होता है इस वास्ते वह उसको इतना सस्ता बिकता है ।

रस का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उसमें स्वर्ण, सिंदूर का भारत की आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों में बहुत बड़ा स्थान है लेकिन आप मार्केट में जायें तो कोई भी व्यापारी आपको वास्तव में स्वर्ण सिंदूर नहीं देता है बल्कि दरअसल वह रस सिंदूर देता है हालांकि बेचता उसको स्वर्ण सिंदूर के नाम से है । लाल होना चाहिये, स्वर्ण सिंदूर और रस सिंदूर के रंग में क्या फर्क है ?

मोती भस्म का तपेदिक की बीमारी में आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी इलाज में प्रयोग किया जाता है । मोती भस्म अगर आप सचमुच खरीदना चाहें तो वह ८० रुपये तोले से कम नहीं पड़ सकती लेकिन यदि आप बाजार में जाकर उसको खरीदना चाहें तो मोती भस्म आपको ४ रुपये तोले मिल जाय गी । होता यह है कि मोती के स्थान पर सीप भस्म दे दी जाती है और कहते हैं कि यह मोती भस्म है ।

इसी प्रकार वंशलोचन की बात है । अभी कल की ही यहां हाउस में एक सवाल को लेकर उसकी चर्चा हुई थी । वंशलोचन हमारे यहां यू० पी० में एक फर्म है जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में वंशलोचन सप्लाई करती

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

है। मजा यह है कि वहां पर बांस के पेड़ होते नहीं हैं। अब वंशलोचन तो वहीं पर हो सकता है जहां कि बांस के पेड़ हों। काश्मीर में वंशलोचन नहीं हो सकता अलबत्ता वह आसाम में हो सकता है, बंगाल में हो सकता है और सिंगापुर में हो सकता है। वह मलाया में भी हो सकता है। जहां बांस होगा वहां वंशलोचन होगा लेकिन मजे की बात यह है कि सारा वंशलोचन उत्तर प्रदेश से एक्सपोर्ट होता है वहां से सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जाता है। जो कल यहां पर एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था तो यह बतलाया गया था और स्वीकार किया गया था कि आज देश में एक परसेंट ही शायद विशुद्ध वंशलोचन आपको प्राप्त हो सके बाकी सब नकली बिकता है।

इसी तरह च्यवनप्राश को ले लीजिये। अगर आप उसको चांदनी चौक और बाजार से खरीदें तो वह आपको वहां पर ४ रुपये सेर भी प्राप्त हो जायगा लेकिन अगर हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का च्यवनप्राश आप लें तो वह आपको १८ या २० पये सेर से कम में प्राप्त नहीं होगा।

शीतोपलादि चूर्ण जो कि ज्वर के पश्चात् और खास कर के बालकों को दिया जाता है कायदे से शीतोपलादि चूर्ण बगैर वंशलोचन के नहीं बन सकता लेकिन आज जो शीतोपलादि चूर्ण बिकता है उसमें वंशलोचन एक परसेंट भी नहीं होता है। इस प्रकार होता यह है कि लोग आयुर्वेद और यूनानी को गाली देते है। जब ठीक औषधि नहीं मिलेगी तो कहना होगा कि फायदा नहीं होता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ये सबसे ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश वालों को मिलती होंगी।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश में तो औषधियां बहुत कम मिलती हैं। मैंने तालिका दी है जिससे मालूम होगा कि ज्यादातर औषधियां बंगाल में बनती हैं। बंगाल में मुख्यतः आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां अधिकतर 'घनाथ, आर० एल० बर्मन, ढाका शक्ति, शक्ति ढाका और साधना द्वारा बनायी जाती हैं इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जहां आप बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाते है जिनसे बड़े लोगों को फायदा होता है, उसी के साथ साथ आप ऐसी योजनाएं भी बनायें जिनसे गरीबों का फायदा हो। आप बड़ी योजनाएं बनाते हैं उनके बारे में यहां रोज प्रश्न होते हैं लेकिन उससे गरीब आदमी का कैसे फायदा होगा? हमारे देश में पर कैपीटा इनकम २८६ रुपये है यानी २४ रुपया महीना। अगर हम माडर्न मैडीसिन करते हैं और पैनिसिलिन का एक भी इनजैक्शन लेते हैं तो दो रुपया डाक्टर को देना होगा और दो रुपए की दवा मिलेगी। इस तरह से २४ रुपये में से चार रुपये चले जायेंगे तो फिर काम कैसे चलेगा।

हिन्दुस्तान में जो गरीब लोग हैं और जो देहात में [illegible] वन औषधि, काष्ठ औषधि और इसी प्रकार की औषधियां काम में लाते हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि थोड़ा सा गरीबों की तरफ भी ध्यान दीजिये। आकाश में बहुत ज्यादा उड़ने से काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर आप थोड़ा सा जमीन पर भी रहने की कोशिश करें तो गरीबों को भी लाभ हो सकता है।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यह संकल्प बहुत अच्छा है और हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं और अगर आप और कुछ न कर सकें तो इतना तो कर दीजिये कि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों की जांच करने के लिये दो तीन आदमियों का एक बोर्ड बना दीजिये। और मार्केट में जितनी औषधियां आवें उनको वह देखें। आप देखें कि सीप भस्म जो कि दो रुपया तोला में तैयार होती है उसको मोती भस्म कह कर गरीब लोगों से ८० रुपया तोला का दाम लिया जाता है। यह बहुत बड़ा

अन्याय है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप दो तीन आदमियों का एक बोर्ड बना दें जिससे कि यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों की जांच हो सके और जनता को शुद्ध औषधियां प्राप्त हो सकें ।

Shri Khadilkar: I must confess that unfortunately my hon. friend has not given enough thought to this matter when he brought forward this resolution. For, while making a proposal for nationalisation or to bring every small unit manufacturing drugs under State control....

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Unfortunately, my hon. friend was not here, when I was speaking, and that is why he is beginning his speech in this way.

Shri Khadilkar: But my hon. friend is not to ignore the conditions of life in this country. Even today, about 25 per cent. of our population depends primarily on the old women's pouch in the house, where the indigenous drugs are kept, and these drugs are administered normally. Only in extreme cases, with a lot of persuasion, the villager would go to a doctor or to a hospital. Even now, this is the condition that the villager would go to a doctor or to a hospital only for two reasons, firstly, because medical services are not yet available near at hand, and the fees charged by the doctors are very high, and secondly, because it is taken for granted, that when he has to go to the hospital, probably, he is not likely to be....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member ever been to the hospital?

Shri Khadilkar: I was there for several years.

Shri V. P. Nayar: And he came back.

Shri Khadilkar: I am talking from the villagers' angle about this matter.

Otherwise, my hon. friend Dr. V. P. Nayar could pose off as a quack doctor. I am not of that type.

Shri V. P. Nayar: A half-quack is worse than a quack.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, two doctors should not be near each other quarrelling.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am not a doctor.

Shri Khadilkar: Today, we must look at the industry from the point of view of the needs of the people and see in what manner we can control it, I mean, control the quality of the drugs, and probably, in some respects, their price. I say, in some respects, for this reason. For instance, penicillin is sold at about 10 annas a vial. But I would like to point out to my hon. friend that so long as the medical profession remains the most commercialised profession as it is today, without any control, then, whatever injections are to be administered by the doctors would be very costly, though the medicine itself may be priced at a very low level; the charges of the doctors depend on their capacity to extract money. Therefore, we must look at the problem from this point of view also, besides seeing to it that at least the genuine stuff is given to the patient. The reason for my saying this is during the war-time, I know of two concerns which were indulging in this sort of thing; quinine was not available, and whatever was available was extremely costly; and these manufacturing concerns hardly used any quinine, and they sold vials containing almost distilled water. It is there on record. And Government did not do anything.

We must look at this from the production angle also. In the present day world, the doctors will never admit this fact that there are only only four or five drugs, particularly in the group of antibiotics, as I would call them, which are really curative. Another factor which is equally important is that in the West, the drug industry has taken to synthetic manufacture.

[Shri Khadilkar]

That factor also must be taken into consideration, when thinking of nationalisation of the drug industry. Mention was made about *Makaradwaj*. I might give an instance in this connection. This Ayurvedic medicine, namely *Makaradwaj* was imported from Germany by our *vaidyas*. I know it myself, and my hon. friend the Minister will also admit this. The question is why this has been happening.

Again, even if the industry is nationalised, what about the price structure? I shall give you one instance in regard to the price of a State-manufactured drug, namely quinine sulphate. It is about Rs. 44 per lb. whereas the foreign-manufactured or privately-manufactured best German product costs about Rs. 22 per lb. So, we must consider the question from the point of view of the price factor also.

Another important aspect is whether it should be in the private or the public sector. We shall have to categorise the industry and say which are the basim industries for the development of pharmaceuticals, and which are the industries for the final products. If we categorise like this, and the basic industries and also the intermediates are taken over by Government, but the ultimate product alone is left to the private manufacturers, then it would really be a good thing. But the main fault of the whole administration, which we have recently taken note of, and unfortunately, which is true even now, is that the Government machinery is absolutely most inefficient on that front, that is, the front of quality control, and drug control.

There is a Drug Act today, but that is never enforced. Again, apart from these family drugs, there are lots of patents. And a psychological atmosphere is created in the country by the doctors, particularly, by the commercialised profession of physicians, —and I know of such cases—where the patient could not sleep unless he has a bottle of some patent medicine by his bedside. This sort of psychological attachment to medicine is fast developing in this country, because of the commercialised nature of the profession.

If we look at the figures of production during the last war, we find that about 70 per cent. of our total consumption of medicine was manufactured in this country. I cannot exactly give the percentage the hon. Minister may be able to give the percentage. But the main difficulty is this. Take, for instance, allopathy, or homoeopathy, of which I know very little, or Ayurved. The Ayurvedic concerns are now making very good profits, and they are doing very good business, because even now, in our country, what is being sold in the name of Ayurvedic medicine is not pure Ayurvedic medicine. For instance, what are the manufacturers trying to do? Get some products from outside, mix them into some sort of hybrid products and dump them into the market in the name of Ayurveda. There is no machinery to control them. Therefore, my main contention is that at this stage of development of the pharmaceutical industry in this country, when Government are taking some good measures, for instance, the establishment of the penicillin factory and the proposed establishment of a sulpha plant with the help of the Soviet Union and development of other products which are, as I said, absolutely basic pharmaceuticals, we must try to develop intermediaries.

The third important thing to be taken notice of is that in our private sector, excluding a few manufacturers, there are no laboratories. I would like to point this out to the Minister. I do not know whether he has seen it. What they have is just a show. In western countries parti-

cularly, they are developing what they call A. B. C and other vitamins. They are fast developing them. Here so far as the development of vitamins or other medicines are concerned, whatever be the indigenous drugs produced here, they have no research. No data are available as to how they can use what raw materials. I would like to point this out to my hon. friend. Even the people from the Soviet Union who came here in connection with the establishment of the sulpha plant, had made a special reference to 'medium' development by a private sector unit for the production of penicillin. They have suggested a medium which depends especially on indigenous raw materials, which should be tried by other interested units as well. So the emphasis must be on this aspect of the industry.

The other day a great tragedy took place. One hon. Member of this House died. I know that these drugs or even calcium cause a percentage of shock deaths. But the main question which is not answered by the Government is why even in the government-owned plant, there is not that quality and standard which ought to be maintained. Unfortunately, while we are developing the drug industry, there is no machinery to check the standard and quality of the products. There is an independent audit to look into the accounts. In the same way, there should be an independent machinery set up of scientists in this country who are of high repute and are not likely to be purchased—because the whole atmosphere is like that—by commercial concerns. Their independent opinion should be taken at every stage and all the processes of manufacture must be tested properly, and there should be a second test.

What happens now is thais. The Health Minister says 'I am responsible to the consumer'. So if somebody dies, then he becomes alert. He wakes up and says: 'What has happened? I must see'. The Minister of Industry says 'Oh, I must manufature more and more and show good profits at the end'. So this sort of thing will not do. There must be some order in this. Who is ultimately going to control all these drugs from the point of view of quality and from the point of view of price? In this respect, there is no policy with Government.

Therefore, my first submission is that instead of rushing in for nationalisation, we should.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought it was his last submission.

Shri Khadilkar: I shall finish in two minutes.

Therefore, instead of rushing in for nationalisation, the whole field of the manufacture of different types of pharmaceutical products must be surveyed. Whatever bad drugs are produced now in the name of ayurveda or unani—they are drugs with an admixture of allopathy—must be prohibited. Of course, there must be some indigenous things which have their own quality and which must be preserved. But as regards allopathic drugs or pharmaceutical drugs, the State should undertake their improvement and further expansion of manufacture. I learn that the State is going to expand it, it should expand it further, and drugs which are of vital necessity and which have a curative quality, must not be left in private hands.

There is just one side remark I have to make. There are certain products like glucose. They are not actually drugs, but they are drugs in the sense that at a particular stage in a patient's condition, they are to be administered. They must not be priced very high. Today what we find is that products like glucose, lacto etc.—whatever children's foods are there—are priced very high. So all these things must be looked into.

The Minister of Industry will have to take note of all these things. He

[Shri Khadilkar]

less the machinery I have suggested is set up, whatever is the manufacture and ultimately whatever we develop will not be on proper lines and we shall not be keeping pace with the scientific advances in the pharmaceutical world rapidly taking place in other countries. As I said, they do not depend on indigenous natural products; they depend on synthetic products now. They have advanced so far. So we must catch up with the progress that has been made there. That is the essential need of the hour.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I must at the outset express my grateful thanks to my hon. friend, Shri Khadilkar for having showered on me a high-sounding appellation of a 'quack doctor'. I appreciate his sense of modesty because two decades of association with a qualified doctor could raise him only to the level of a half quack.

The problems which the hon. Mover has sought to bring to the notice of Government have been completely misunderstood by my hon. friend, Shri Khadilkar, who spoke before me As I listened to him, I thought the more heard him, the less I understood him. With his amazing ability to go at a tangent.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now when another hon. Member is called, he will begin to criticise the hon. Member.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have a right to criticise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That right should not be abused.

Shri V. P. Nayar: All right. I am not going into that.

I was also rather surprised to hear Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri take a different view about the Resolution tabled by my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan. What is the position of the drug industry? How can anybody say that the drug industry is in a happy position? I know that the defects of the drug industry are many, and the hon. Minister also knows that it is, by and large, because Government did not have adequate control over the drug industry that it has now come to a stage in which development, if at all any, has been very much lopsided.

What are the reasons? Where do we stand? I was surprised to hear the hon. Member say that we are making sulpha drugs, we are making para amino salsilic acid and iso nicotinic acid hydracid. I do not know which factory here makes any of these vital drugs from the primary products. The importers get them in the penultimate stage and pack them. I do not know of any factory in India which manufactures such drugs. Perhaps even in the penicillin factory, they are depending on imports of certain strains.

Therefore, it is time that we changed our approach to the subject. We must have first things first.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I seek a clarification? The hon. Member was pleased to remark the none of these drugs are manufactured here. I quite agree. But should we not import things that enable us to manufacture drugs? What is wrong in that?

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is an entirely different point. I was only submitting that the industry upon which a drug industry has developed has not developed in India. Even in the drug industry, certain vital aspects have been completely left out because it was not a paying proposition to the private trade or industry to get into such fields.

Someone remarked that by the end of the war, we were producing about 70 per cent. of the requirements of drugs. If the hon. lady Member will be pleased to read two lines in the Report of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee, she will find out the position and the reasons also. The Report says:

"Its development during the war years has been uneven, and dependence on foreign imports for basic drugs came into prominence".

That was the position.

"Also with the rapid development in the fields of pharmacology and medicine, a number of chemotherapeutic products and antibiotics completely replaced a large number of other drugs which were commonly used. The Indian pharmaceutical industry"—

to which his compliments were paid by the hon. Members—

"could not keep pace with these rapid developments, with the result that many of the products made by the industry became obsolete and surplus and the new drugs whose production had not been developed, had to be almost solely imported".

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I submit.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It would not improve matters. Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I would welcome interruptions all the more from the hon. Member.

The position was that by the end of the War owing to circumstances under which we could not get our imports of essential articles there was a little impetus. But, when after the War there was a glut of imports, it was found uneconomic in the sense that they did not get the profits which they got before. Today 20 years after Sir Alexander Fleming found out penicillin what is the position of penicillin? What is the position of other drugs? We are yet at penicillin: we have not started to go into tetracyclins.

We have got great traditions. Two thousand years ago we had an alchemist—Nagarjuna—when the rest of the world did not know about alchemy at all. He had found out different uses for mineral salts in curing diseases; he found out courses for eye diseases. We do not live in those days now.

Today one of the best companies—it so happens that it is from the region of the hon. Member because it is from Bengal—I do not want to name—asked a worker to leave the service There was a case. The reason given was that the chicken essence produced under his technical guidance did not have the required quantity of proteins. He gave the explanation that from such and such a date veal was not available in Calcutta and he had to resort to beef. The case has come to the Supreme Court. If the hon. Member wants I can give a copy of it. This is how even chicken essence is manufactured. Every other drug is adulterated. I can give any number of instances. There is so much of advertisement about anacin—four in one. What do you think will be the normal cost? It is sold for two annas; but I am sure that out of 2 annas 50 per cent is spent for advertisement. What is the purpose of advertising drugs like this? They give the components, even to that extent that an ordinary man reading the paper would start buying and using the drugs. It is just because the private industry can find out which is the Indian company which can compete with any one of these foreign-Indian collaborations. Which international company in the pharmaceutical industry has not entrenched itself in this country? I want to ask this of the hon. Minister. Squibbs, Lilys, Merks, and Imperial Chemicals are here. Merk is in the public sector also. Then hon. Minister knows it. After the War all these companies have found that the Indian drug industry is in a position or at least will develop in the shape of collaborations about which very much

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

has been said in the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee's Report. It recorded that unless Government takes a firm decision here and now that all these obnoxious agreements which have literally sold our country to foreign entrepreneurs are scrapped and new agreements on the basis of technical collaboration on different conditions are entered into, there is no scope for the drug industry.

We may talk about foreign participation. Nobody is against foreign participation. But in this field foreign collaboration should not come to India with the mere object of taking away more profit. You know when first the life-saving drugs came to India they were sold at fantastic prices. One gram of streptomycin was sold at Rs. 35; one tin of 3 oz. of para amino salycylic acid was sold at Rs. 125. What is the price today? The producers did not involve such processes whereby in the course of 2 or 3 years these drugs could be sold at 100 times cheaper prices. It is all because the entire field of drug manufacture was left for the whims and caprices of those foreign people who were in charge of this industry. Therefore, if you want to save the industry, if you want to make greater use of the achievements of science—all branches like chemistry and pharmacology—it is high time that Government not merely take very serious note of this but immediately enter the field.

I am glad that the Government is now contemplating the setting up of 5 units with the collaboration of the technical aid of USSR. A point has been made about it also. I do not want to go into the details. But I would say this that every such factory is to be a national undertaking and the best places selected for locating the factory. It may be that Assam has a particular advantage; may be U.P. has a particular advantage for one factory; maybe Madras may have an advantage for another factory....

Shri Khadilkar: Why Kerala should not be?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why are you scared about Kerala?

But I say there is no State in India which can claim to have a better advantage in locating the unit for chemical plants. Here again I may refer to the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee's Report which I think is the basis of the discussions at Governmtal levels. I think the Committee had many things to say—many good things too. But I find that the references made about the availbility of medicinal herbs is not merely wrong but it is fantastic. I can quite understand the hon. Minister's laughter because in detailing the list they say that 75 per cent of the items listed in the British Pharmacoepia are all available in India. I think the hon. Minister will kindly go through the Schedule for I have no time. It is said in this Report that even the tree tamarind—Tamarindus Indicus—is available in Trivandrum only, while we all know that it is available throughout Kerala and throughout the South—in fact throughout India. The Report says that *elayachi* is produced in Cochin. Perhaps, some report said that Cochin is the market for exporting this. I may mention several medicinal plants like that. I say this because this is a very important field.

We are very backward in the production of alkaloids and the alkaloids which we produce are only a few. Perhaps we produce crysin, santonin, neo-atmalycin etc. Take for example, Raulphia serpentina. There are about 8 alkaloids, extracted from raulphia serpentina, ajmelicin, serpentin and raulphin etc. We do not have anyone of them. Now, they have been found out to be marvellous cures.

In order to improve the industry it is absolutely necessary that there should be an emphasis of the development of alkaloids and especially

to take more and more to plant chemicals in which also the private sector has failed miserably so far. Without the development of that our drug industry will have no future.

16 hrs.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as far as the drug industry is concerned, the first things I want to point out is that it has a flourishing trade. I do not know much about the industry but as far as its trade is concerned I can say that everywhere in the market, in every town and city, wherever we go, we find that there are druggists and chemists who get so much profit that they generally employ doctors. The prices differ so much. Here in Delhi also, if we go to Connaught Circus we get a medicine which costs 25 per cent higher than it would cost us at Chandni Chowk. The prices differ from town to town and city to city. The first thing that the Government should do, instead of attending to the manufacture and the development of the drug industry, is to control the trade. It can take it up as a State trading concern because it is so vital to the health of the population of India. The State should give some attention to the very flourishing trade that has gone into the private hands out of which the private sector is making so much profits. The Health Ministry has got the Central Drugs Laboratory and it has got the drugs technical advisory board It does not concern itself with the manufacture of the drugs as such. It would have been very good if the Health Minister also were present here. Even if he is not concerned with the manufacture of the drugs, this concerns the health and he ought to have been present to convey to us what advice has been given by the advisory board and what advice he has to give to the Minister of Industries.

I had an opportunity to look into the agreement that the Hindustan Antibiotics had entered into with Messrs. Merk and Company who are the patentees. The relevant clause says:

> "The process, the technical know-how and cultures made available by Messrs. Merk and Company under the agreement to Messrs. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. belong to Merks and they could not be divulged to the public."

I could not understand that. According to the Patents Act, everything which is a patent has to be publicised to the whole world. It has to be advertised in the papers. Where is the secret about the manufacture of the drugs which the Merks want to be withheld from the public. Because they have entered into an agreement with the Hindustan Antibiotics here, they have to take our scientists and technologists into confidence. They should let the country know what the secret is which they possess because the Patents Act says that they have to advertise every thing in the paper and publicise everything. So, there is no secret and therefore, it is very essential that they should let the country know and the scientists and the technologists should have an opportunity to manufacture such things unobstructed by the terms of the agreement.

The medicinal plants from India are exported to foreign countries in large quantities. I have heard from a Member that drugs worth Rs. 15—20 crores are being imported from foreign countries and medicinal plants valued at crores are being exported from India. Government should try to find out what plants are exported and to see why a manufacturing industry should not be established in India. Sometime back there was a meeting of the development council for drugs, dyes and intermediates which drew up a plan for the manufacture of drugs with the help of Russian experts. We do not know what progress has been made and whether that advice has been

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accepted or not. It is high time that the Government took up the manufacture of essential drugs. It may not take up the drug industry as a whole but drugs which are essential, which are basic must be taken up in the first instance.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am happy that the Mover of this Resolution had brought this motion at the very opportune time. It had given me an opportunity to express my views. From the statistical data available with regard to the incidence of disease and mortality and the difficulties that the public men encounter in the field, it is very easy to speak in an emotional manner, particularly in this House. The question before us is absolutely a technical subject even for me though I have dealt with medicine to a great extent and I find it difficult to be dogmatic in the manner as one of our friends had been all along.

The problem before the country is not the question of starting the manufacture of drugs here in our country. It is said that the cost may go down or the purity of the drug will be maintained if it is manufactured by such a concern. It may be the Government itself. If that is the only aspect we have got to take over the manufacture of almost every drug that is consumed in the country which are imported from other countries. But the problem is not so simple as all that. The medical field is progressing rapidly and more and more remedies of a simple nature are being placed at the command of men for the relief of suffering. What obtained ten or 15 years back do not obtain to-day and if we the technical men are consulted in this field, one would find that a number of drugs that are in the market and sold in galore are absolutely obsolete and unnecessary. If, therefore, on the simple pretext that a particular drug is costly, the hon. Members would advise the Government to start manufacturing at a State concern—it may be an allopathic or Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic drug—a drug which is not consumed by the technical personnel but by the lay public, and if simply the quantity is the criterion, it would be a wrong thing for the Government to start such a concern. Therefore, Government has got to be very careful in taking a decision in the matter.

Secondly, the drug industry is rapidly changing. What is prevalent today might become obsolete in the next couple of months, sometimes even days. Government would have to consider the problem of investment, how much it would have to invest, and how soon it would become obsolete, etc. Government money will go waste.

It would, therefore, be again a consideration whether Government should invest public money or allow the private people to go forward in the field, manufacture these things and occasionally make some profit. The Government has, therefore, a duty to so arrange its affairs that it takes into consideration such drugs which have value for a sufficient length of time, which are not easily available and which, in fact, they can manufacture at cheaper rates and give to the people such important drugs that are necessary.

People have been talking in terms of sulpha drugs. I remember that in 1942-44, somewhere during that period, Col. Sokhey, Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, happened to come down to Hyderabad and tell us that he was in a position to get manufactured in India sulpha drugs at 1|12 pie per tabloid whereas it was being sold at that time for two annas. What an enormous cost the country was made to bear by importing it! Lakhs of rupees worth of drugs could have been manufactured, but the then British Government would not permit us.

To-day sulpha drugs and penicillin drugs are used enormously. But countries like Germany, Russia and America have been considering whether it is not time enough now, on account of use and on account of ill effects, to find out some other drug which could replace these sulpha drugs, and it is towards India that they look. Many German specialists, I understand, are trying to come to India to find out whether the ancient Indian system could give them something which could replace sulpha drugs.

If today, therefore, on account of the opinion that is being held by the Members of Parliament or the Government finds a particular State coming forward to manufacture them at a cheaper rate with the collobration of Government of India, the Government starts manufacture at the expense of crores and crores of rupees, tomorrow they may find another drug which is very valuable, which is easily available in the country as one of the natural products of the country and which probably the villagers themselves are using them today.

These are some aspects of the question which one has to consider. Therefore, it is my considered opinion that the Government should be very chary in accepting this. The Government should consult technical personnel. Even as it is, today crores and crores of rupees worth of drugs are imported into the country. If only Government takes advantage of technical advice and consults the Indian Medical Association or any organisation of ayurveds, it would be in a position to know what are the particular drugs that they are using and what are those drugs which the public themselves are purchasing without the advice of medical men. If we can stop the import of crores and crores of rupees worth of drugs which are being used by people merely on the advertisements put before them, we can save all that money for importing the much required machinery. That money is now being wasted on the purchase of drugs which may become obsolete. In that way we may be able to save crores and crores of rupees. It is in this particular manner that Government should go about.

I personally feel that this is a matter in which it should be a mixed economy where the private enterprise should also be allowed to come forward, either for benefit or disadvantage, but Government should be very, very careful in accepting this motion.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I am very grateful to the mover of the Resolution for bringing this motion before the House because it gives the Government an oportunity to place before the House and the country the entire drug and pharmaceutical policy of the Government of India. The hon. Mover suggested that by asking for making the drug industry a State concern he did not mean anything like nationalisation or taking over of the existing industry, but he did imply by his resolution, which he has clarified, that all future expansion and development of drug industry should be done in the State sector.

With this proposition the Government is not, at all, in agreement, and I will try to place before the House the existing position of the drug industry in this country. As the House is aware, under the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government, Schedule A defines all those industries in which the State more or less will participate exclusively, exceptions with some that may be made from time to time, in the development and establishment of those basic and heavy industries. Schedule B defines those industries in which the State will progressively participate along with the participation and development of those industries by the private sector. If the hon. Members will refer to that Policy Resolution, they will find that drugs, intermediates and pharma-

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ceutical chemicals including essential drugs are included in the second schedule. And, that is also for very good reasons.

It would not be correct to say that the existing situation in the pharmaceutical industry of the country is merely one of bottler or processor, as my hon. friend, Shri Gopalan and other hon. Members of his line of thinking put this industry to be. It is true that in 1947, when India became independent, this country was manufacturing some ayurvedic and unani drugs and some of the modern drugs were being more or less processed and crystallised, the production of which was something like Rs. 10 crores worth of drugs of which about Rs. 7 crores worth of components were imported and also bulk drugs which were being purified and bottled.

The rapid strides that the country has made in this particular sector is perhaps the fastest, if I can say so, or one of the fastest of all the industries both in the private and public sectors. The present annual production, the House will be glad to know, of pharmaceuticals in this country runs over Rs. 65 crores, may be a little more than that during the current year. I may also mention that this figure is only for those 124 large-scale producers of drugs and 2,000 producers of drugs in the small-scale sector. There are many more of them in the large-scale, medium scale and small-scale sector for which up-to-date statistics and data are not available. This will place before the country the size and magnitude of development that has taken place during the last ten years. There are about 124, if I may repeat, large-scale manufacturers and about 2,000 small-scale manufacturers of drugs in this country. Not only the number is large, but the production is also very great in the amount of value; it almost becomes six to seven times what it was at the time when we became independent. Excepting the most modern up-to-date synthetic drugs, we are today manufacturing practically every sort of pharmaceuticals from the very primary alkaloids, sulpha drugs, antibiotics, vitamins and various other modern drugs.

Therefore, I would like the House to appreciate this, that since the advent of the First Plan and, particularly, since the beginning of the Second Plan, the policy of the Government and the country has radically altered and we have decided to see that the country becomes more or less self-sufficient, not only merely self-sufficient by having old drugs but self-sufficient in the most modern and latest developments in drugs. It is our policy to see that they are brought to this country as early as possible. With this end in view both the private sector and the public sector have been very much developing at a very fast rate since the last three or four years.

I had the privilege of placing before the House what we had been doing in the public sector. I will try to recapitulate and place the most up-to-date information before the House. As the House is aware, we have entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union. When I visited Moscow a few months back, we signed an agreement. Through that, we are going to establish six basic pharmaceutical and medicinal units in this country with their and German techproducts, hormones, alkaloids, surgical instruments and medical appliances and other things. Practically most of the modern drugs are being covered by this public sector project. This will also involve a capital investment of Rs. 80 crores and will produce essential life saving drugs to the extent of Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 40 crores every year when this plant goes into production somewhere in the fourth year of the Third Five Year Plan. The Soviet experts are here and our experts are discussing with them the actual locations, in what manner they should be established, when the plant, machinery, etc. should be started to be delivered, etc. and we do hope that as per the schedule

everything will be done. Actually, we are running ahead of schedule and we should be able to establish these units as early as possible in the public sector, so that by the middle of the third or fourth year of the third Five Year Plan, we shall be in production through these units.

Over and above the collaboration with the Soviet Union all the intermediate chemicals of pharmaceuticals drugs, dystuff and plastics are being covered in the public sector through the collaboration of Bayers, Badische Aniline and Hoechst, which are some of the most internationally famous companies, with which we are more or less finalising an agreement very soon and through which we shall produce all the intermediate chemicals on which my friend, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri was laying stress. Dr. Melkote also has referred to the imperative need of manufacturing all these chemical intermediates in the country. They are also being covered. With a capital investment of Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 12 crores, as soon as the plant goes into operation, we will be producing Rs. 9 crores worth of basic intermediate chemicals. We have planned the production of intermediates in such a way that the synthetic drugs—alkaloids, pharmaceuticals, antibiotics, etc.—based on these very intermediates will be in production as soon as the intermediates are available to them.

Over and above that, we are expanding the Pimpri plant, of which the House is fully seized. We are expanding the penicillin production there to practically 60 million mega units, which is the current demand of the country of this particular drug. We have also entered into an agreement with the American firm, Sharp, Merk and Dohme, for the production of 45 tons of streptomycin every year. Over and above that, the scientists of this country in the Pimpri plant have very luckily succeeded in manufacturing through our own researches tetracyclines, one of the important drugs. We have recently sanctioned a plant to manufacture tetracyclines, which will be established at Pimpri. These are the various steps of leadership, if I may say so, which the State has taken upon itself to develop and stabilise and also consolidate the pharmaceutical drug industry in India.

Along with this, very happy and very welcome developments are taking place in the private sector in the pharmaceutical industry. It should not be considered that we are taking so many major steps in the public sector and the private sector is lagging behind. Practically all the drugs that we are going to manufacture in the public sector are going to be manufactured in the private sector also, though it may be a major, medium or small portion of it. As my friend, Dr. Melkote, rightly pointed out, this is not a line where we can put all the eggs in one basket. It will not be correct for any country to depend on technologists from one country or another, because every country has its own scientists, research workers, technologists, etc., who are bringing forward every day new types of drugs to save or prolong human life, to reduce the malnutrition of the large masses, to substitute drugs which are expensive and take a long time to cure by reasonably cheap and effective drugs yielding quicker results etc. So, we want to keep abreast of the whole world as far as possible in the manufacture of these drugs.

This does not mean that we are not humble enough to acknowledge that we cannot go ahead in research to the same extent as advanced countries, which have been in this line for 100 or 200 years. But we shall certainly enter into valuable technical collaboration with them and take the technical know-how, so as to give to the people of this country the benefits of the most modern life-saving drugs. That has been the basic policy of this Government. Therefore, I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan, when he says that the Government's policy should be for

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integrated drug manufacture. But that has been the policy for the last four or five years, if I may say so, and every aspect of the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs, whether in the public sector or the private sector has been designed towards that end, that we shall not leave any vital missing link in the pharmaceutical field which will deprive the people of this country of the services and administration of these life-saving drugs.

The second and basic feature of the national drug policy is to see that every manufacturer manufactures it from the primary stage. We do not want to be mere bottlers and processors. We do not want them to import them in bulk and put them in vials or pack them into good-looking packings. We want to see that they are manufactured here from the basic primary raw materials, and that is where State intervention has come none too soon, by the immediate establishment of the chemical intermediate plants. Over and above the intermediate plants in the public sector, every factory is now persuaded, almost compelled, under the Act to see that they also manufacture their own basic raw materials and intermediaries. When I say that, I must make it clear that it applies only to major units—some of those 124 units—and not to the small-scale units, because the small-scale units cannot undertake these vital chemical preparations. As far as big units are concerned, whether they are foreign-owned, or Indian-owned, or partly Indian owned with foreign-participation, all of them are being pursuaded, according to a proper phased programme, to see that they produce drugs from the primary basic chemicals. Therefore, that aspect of the policy has always been insisted upon, and the progress in that direction has been very satisfactory.

The third aspect of the National Drug policy, which is quality and price, is the most important aspect, as far as drugs are concerned. We can make many drugs here and they may be sub-standard, or we can make more drugs here and yet they can be too expensive. No country, much less a country with a vast lower income group like India, can afford to have sub-standard or high-priced drugs, and that is where State action in the last few years has been most effective. I have had the pleasure of placing before the House several times the statistics of how the price reductions have taken place in all these life-saving drugs. Some three or four years back penicillin was being sold at Rs. 1-11 per mega unit. Today, through State action, through the co-operation of the private sector, the drug price has been reduced to 10 annas; almost one-third of the earlier price. Similarly, in the case of sulpha drugs, isoniazide, anti-tubercular drugs and various other drugs the price was showing a downward movement. The case of streptomycin is too well-known to the House. Before we initiated action, the drug was being imported at Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 per kilogram. During the last period it was being sold at Rs. 160 per kilogram and I think for the current year it may be even Rs. 140 per kilogram, as against Rs. 450 per kilogram. The fall is absolutely steep. This is practically the position in most of the sectors of drugs, so far as price is concerned.

Regarding quality also, I make bold to say that the quality of drugs produced in India today is as good as those of most of the other countries in the world. It may be that in all cases we are not fully uptodate, but adequate and high standard control is exercised by the Drug Controller of India. My hon. friend, Shri Khadilkar, was pointing out that his control is not of a statutory nature. This is not true. It is a statutory control. It is a quasi-judicial control and under the prescription of the rules and procedures of the Drug Control Act every drug manufacturer is expected, and has to conform, to the quality tests and standards prescribed under the Drug Control Act; whether it is the British Pharmacopoeia or the Indian Pharmacopoeia, or the United States Pharma-

copoeia, whichever Pharmacopoeia for that particular drug has been accepted in India as the basis for the quality standard is being enforced and there is a test laboratory in Calcutta of the Drug Controller of India, over and above the large number of laboratories in each State. Therefore, I can assure the House that as far as quality is concerned, we are very touchy; we want to be very particular about it. I want to emphasize it here over everything else that even if we have to spend a little more for quality things, to make quality control more effective, it is better to give the highest priority to that and spend more rather than try to cheapen it out at the cost of the quality itself.

Therefore in that particular respect, both in the public and the private sectors, we are trying to raise the quality standards. It is true that in spite of the quality standards, sometimes there is a tendency to disabuse or use the drugs too much or in excess or in a wrong way. That can be cured only by a process of time and education. That is a slow process because it depends on the consumer, the medical practitioner and the code of ethics to be evolved by the medical profession itself. The producer also has to play an important role in seeing to it that adulteration of drugs and various other types of malpractices are kept to the minimum. On the administrative side, we are also trying to see through various official and non-official organisations that a proper climate and understanding is created in the public mind by which the control becomes more effective.

As far as the public sector is concerned, even much before the recent sad happening that took place, the antibiotics plant itself has been thinking of tightening and strengthening its quality control much more than what was being done in the past. When we are going into the public sector in such a major way that the State will become almost a 40 per cent or 50 per cent manufacturer of these basic life-saving drugs, we are thinking of putting a centrally controlled institution—not under the statutory Drug Controller but at the production level—to see that not only the manufacturer in the public sector controls its quality or tests its quality but, as Shri Khadilkar was indirectly suggesting, a retesting has already been contemplated in our scheme of things. When the House is the owner of so many public sector projects, hon. Members should be relieved of any anxiety that by any omission or act of commission, any drug becomes substandard resulting in some damage to human life. Therefore we have been considered for the last several months—as a matter of fact for the last two years—of evolving a central institution perhaps with several branches where drugs manufactured in all the public sector industries of this country will not only be tested by the producer, that is, at the plant itself, but in a second re-testing or supra-testing laboratory owned by the joint enterprises themselves or by the Government itself.

This does not take away the responsibility of the statutory type of the Drug Controller of India who is independent, quasi-judicial, if you may say so, or judicial authority as far as the Act itself is concerned. I want to assure the House that in the field of quality and price we are keeping the greatest watch and nothing will be conserved or no wrong economy or thrift will be allowed as far as quality standards and their maintenance are concerned.

Another important aspect of this industry is really the research which is the basic need if we have to keep abreast of all the developments in the world. Here also as a part of our policy, whenever we license a project either in the public sector or in the private sector, we make it a point that as part of the understanding of the licence, the enterprise has to enter into fundamental research or applied research. It is as a result of this that many factories in this country, both in the private sector and in the public sector, have rendered valuable assistance to their

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own plants and to the industry in general. I gave the example of tetracycline. I know of Alembic Chemical which has evolved its own strains of penicillin. I know of the Standard Pharmaceutical Company, the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Company, the Bengal Immunity and several other concerns which I can name where the Indian scientists have done very good research.

Shri V. P. Nayar: One of the firms which the hon. Minister has mentioned was responsible for making sales of chicken essence made from veal or beef.

Shri Manubhai Shah: When I say that this is what these units are doing, it does not mean that the other units, all these 2,124 enterprises are doing all this. What I am trying to say is what this House and hon. Members have always been keen that the basic and fundamental policy of the country about the manufacture of drugs and their administration must be of the highest possible standards. That must be our whole approach. We must have proper research and proper control on prices. We should enter into as many basic ranges as possible so as to make the country self-sufficient in all these vital life-saving drugs. There might have been one or two occasions where what my hon. friend says, happens.

As far as the location of these projects are concerned, I would be perhaps making a statement in the course of the next week. The Projects Location Committee has already submitted its report to the Government. Government has made provisional and tentative decisions thereon. I can assure the House that the policy of dispersing as many units as possible in as many States as possible is going to be followed and many States will have the benefit of the establishment of one or the other units of these public sector units and the six projects which are to be initiated with the technical collaboration of the Soviet Union.

I think I have covered every aspect of this most important problem. I know this is a subject on which the debate could be very interesting and could be very prolonged. The interest of the House in this vital industry has always been great. I would not like to take too much of the time of the House except to say this. Our Third Plan estimate of the drugs required in this country is Rs. 150 to 170 crores at the end of the Third Plan. I make this forecast here for the information of the hon. House that we shall be by the end of the Third Plan practically manufacturing the total quantity of drugs except, may be Rs. 5 to 10 crores worth of very new types of development in drugs that take place, in the country itself both in the public sector and in the private sector.

Therefore, I submit that my hon. friend, who is very keen that State leadership should come in, has already seen some visible fruits thereof. That leadership in the field of research, in the field of development, in the field of pricing, in the field of quality is already being undertaken by the State. The major part of his desire that the State should intervene to take development, research and control in their hands is being fully implemented, not only in contemplation, but also under implementation. I consider that perhaps this Resolution is not necessary. I can only tell him this. Any country which tries to make every type of drug itself in the public sector will not be able to take advantage of the most modern researches taking place in the different countries of the world or the different technical processes. Therefore, it will be wrong to assume that everything in this field, as Shri Khadilkar and Dr. Melkote rightly pointed out, should be done by the State. With these words, I request the hon. House to consider that the policy of the Government as it stands today is one of the most beneficial and farsighted in the interests of

development of this industry and production of life-saving drugs which are required by millions of people in this country at cheap and reasonable prices and of the highest possible quality and standard.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. K. Gopalan. Would he like to take five minutes?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I know very well that the Minister would not accept this Resolution. But, I am glad to find that he has accepted at least the spirit of the Resolution. I also had stated in the very beginning that what I want is not nationalisation of the industries that are there, because, as I pointed out, as far as the industries, as they are today, are concerned, they are not manufacturing everything. In most of the industries, as the Minister also pointed out,—it is only a difference in degree—merely the finished things are bought. They label it and sell it.

As far as the policy is concerned, the hon. Minister has explained that it is self-sufficiency and also modernisation. If this is the policy of the Government, although the Minister has explained what the Government has done and is doing, he has not explained what is the difficulty in the Government having an integrated drug industry today. Will it not help self-sufficiency and also modernisation? The only point that was given was that there are vast changes in many countries, that new changes will come and we should also cope with that. When there are changes, we can also take them and see that the changes are also made here.

The most important thing that I wanted to point out about this Resolution is that, as far as this drug industry is concerned, the drugs are beyond the reach of the common man. My opinion is, it is not enough if the State only interferes or helps just as my hon. friend from Bengal has said. The hon. Member has said, you help the private industry, you also help to develop this industry; but as far as the profit is concerned, do not take the profit, leave it to the private industrialist. That is what was said.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I never said that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: As far as the development of the industry is concerned, everybody is agreed that the State must also help. I submit that Government will be able to control the prices better in future only if they have an integrated drug industry of their own. That is the only way in which the ordinary man in the country will be able to get the drugs cheap.

As far as the intermediate and basic chemicals are concerned, I am glad the Minister has said that we will have them by the end of the Third Plan. I said that hereafter when new drug units are established, they must be by the Government, so that in course of time they can have an integrated drug industry. The private industry also can be helped and they will also develop, with the result that prices will come down.

The Minister has not pointed out the difficulties. The only difficulty that he has pointed out, which I think is no difficulty, is that if it is in the State sector we may not be able to cope with the changes that take place in the field. I do not know why we cannot. We can certainly establish new industries and also take note of the changes taking place in the world.

At present there are so many private drug industries in the country. They are depending mainly on imports from foreign countries. That is the reason why the prices go up. So, while helping the existing private industry, Government must see that the new units are established in the State sector.

I am glad by this resolution we have understood the policy of the Government. I have not said that everything must be under the control of the State, and the Minister has said that he accepts the spirit of the resolution. In view of this, I see no difficulty in his accepting the resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that the development of Drug Industry in the country be taken up as a State concern."

The resolution was negatived.

16.43 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE.* COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Gurgaon): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that steps be taken to introduce compulsory military training in educational institutions."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक ऐसे समय में इस प्रस्ताव को इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है, जबकि हमारे देश के सामने कुछ विचित्र और कठिन परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न हैं। एक समय था जब भारतवर्ष की चारदीवारी प्रकृति ने स्वयं इस प्रकार से निर्मित की थी कि शत्रु आता था लेकिन हमारी सीमाओं पर टकरा कर रह जाता था। तीन ओर से भारतवर्ष की रक्षा के लिये वरुण देवता को प्रकृति ने नियत किया था और चौथी ओर हिमालय को भारतवर्ष की रक्षा के लिये पहरेदार बना कर खड़ा कर दिया था। लेकिन परिस्थितियां धीरे धीरे बदलीं और आज हमारे देश का भी कुछ भूभाग इस प्रकार का है जिस पर कि हमारा अधिकार नहीं है। कोई कोना इस समय हमारे देश का इस प्रकार का नहीं है जिस कोने पर कि हमारे स्वाभिमान को और हमारे राष्ट्रीय वातावरण को चुनौती न दी जा रही हो। उत्तर की दिशा में आज चीन की ओर से कुछ व्यक्ति आकर हमारे स्वाभिमान को चुनौती दे रहे हैं और हमारे भूभाग पर अपना आधिपत्य जमा कर बैठ गये हैं। दक्षिण में भी हमारे देश का एक भूभाग है कि जहां पर पुर्तगाली लोग अधिकार किये हैं। पश्चिम का हमारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा भूभाग, जो एक दूसरा देश बन कर आज खड़ा हो गया है और वहां से भी आए दिन नई नई कठिनाइयां हमारे देश के सामने उपस्थित होती रहती हैं। चौथा हमारे देश का भूभाग जो पूर्व का भूभाग है, जिधर असम और बंगाल है वहां भी पिछले दस वर्षों के निरन्तर परिश्रम और प्रयत्नों के बावजूद शान्ति स्थापित नहीं कर पाये हैं। इस तरह से चारों तरफ संकट के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं। ऐसे समय में मैं इस प्रस्ताव को यहां पर उपस्थित करने जा रहा हूं।

इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करने का एक तो यह कारण है कि चारों ओर से संकट के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं और दूसरा यह है कि सांस्कृतिक वातावरण के द्वारा इस देश को अन्दर से दुर्बल और कमजोर बनाने का वातावरण तैयार किया जा रहा है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे देश का अपना ऐसा वातावरण रहा है कि पीछे भी हमारे स्वाभिमान को चुनौती दी गई है कुछ शताब्दियों और सहस्राब्दियों पहले परन्तु उस समय हमारे देश का वातावरण इतना पुष्ट था, इतना सबल था और हमारी क्षात्र शक्ति इतनी प्रबल थी कि जो शक्ति भी इस देश से टकराई वह यहां से मार खाकर गई, परास्त हो कर गई। पर इतिहास इस बात का भी साक्षी है कि जब भी देश की क्षात्र शक्ति में कोई दुर्बलता आई तो इस में इस प्रकार का पृष्ठ भी लिखा गया कि हमारे ऊपर आ कर दूसरी शक्तियों ने आधिपत्य किया और हमारे सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक वातावरण को लड़खड़ाया।

लेकिन और कुछ कहने से पूर्व, अपने प्रस्ताव की भाषा को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि मेरे प्रस्ताव की भाषा में जहां शिक्षण संस्थाओं में सैनिक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य करने के लिए कहा गया है, उसका अभिप्राय प्रथम श्रेणी के न होकर, तरुणों के लिए,

युवाओं के लिए अनिवार्य है कि वे शिक्षा प्राप्त करें। उन सब के लिए सैनिक शिक्षण अनिवार्य होना चाहिये।

आज मेरा यह सौभाग्य है कि जब मैं इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करने जा रहा हूं, तो अब से कुछ घंटे पूर्व ही इस देश के एक प्रान्त में जिसको कि राजस्थान कहा जाता है, उसकी विधान सभा में भी इसी प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव आया और वहां पर बहुत से सदस्यों ने उपस्थित हो कर इस बात की मांग की कि राजस्थान चूंकि भारत की सीमा का एक प्रान्त है और सीमा का ऐसा प्रान्त है कि जिस की बगल से हमारे देश को कभी भी खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है, इसलिए वहां के विद्यालयों में सैनिक शिक्षण अनिवार्य कर दिया जाए। इस प्रकार की मांग कल राजस्थान की विधान सभा में भी की गई थी। इसी प्रकार का एक वातावरण भारत के सीमा के एक प्रान्त पंजाब में है जिसका कि मैं यहां पर इस सदन में प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं। वहां पर भी बार बार यह आवाज उठी है कि युवा पीढ़ी को सैनिक शिक्षण से सज्जित करना चाहिए और सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य कर देनी चाहिए।

लेकिन जिन परिस्थितियों में मैं इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित कर रहा हूं उसका एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि न केवल मैं बल्कि हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े नेता भी इसकी आवश्यकता को अनुभव करते हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व जब इस सदन में चीन के साथ संकट की कुछ चर्चा हुई थी तो हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस सदन के सदस्यों के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि सदन के सदस्यों द्वारा अपने देशवासियों के नाम एक अपील की थी। उन्होंने यह कहा कि इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे देश की नीति इस प्रकार की है कि हम लड़ाई के वातावरण को जानबूझ कर के पैदा नहीं करना चाहते हैं और न लड़ाई के वातावरण को हम आमंत्रण देते हैं लेकिन चूंकि देश के सामने परिस्थितियां इस प्रकार की उत्पन्न हो गई हैं कि उसे किसी भी संकट का सामना करने के लिए तैयार अवश्य रहना चाहिए। जब हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री का इस प्रकार का देश के लिए आह्वान है और उनका यह कहना है कि देश को सशस्त्र किया जाए तो उसका अभिप्राय इस प्रकार का तो कदापि नहीं है कि सशस्त्र जिस चाहे व्यक्ति को कर दिया जाए। सड़क पर चलने वाले व्यक्ति को सशस्त्र कर दिया जाए। आखिर उसके लिए एक परिधि, और एक सीमा हम को अवश्य निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी। इसी प्रकार अभी कल परसों मैसूर के अन्दर जो अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय समारोह हो रहा है, जो अब से पहले दिल्ली के अन्दर लगभग होता था, उसमें भारत के सेनापति जनरल थिमैया पहुंचे और उन्होंने वहां जा कर युवा पीढ़ी को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा है कि, देश के सामने जो बेरोजगारी का प्रश्न है और जो तरह तरह के प्रश्न युवा पीढ़ी के सामने आ कर उपस्थित हो गए हैं, युवको, काहे को दूसरी सर्विसिस की ओर भागते हो, क्यों नहीं सेना में आते, क्यों नहीं सैनिक शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करते ? जनरल थिमैया ने वहां इस प्रकार का एक संकेत कल परसों ही मैसूर के समारोह में दिया है।

इसी प्रकार अभी चीन के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों ने एक समारोह किया था और प्रदर्शन किया था और उस प्रदर्शन पर उन्होंने भारत के बड़े बड़े नेताओं के अपने लिए सन्देश मंगवाये थे। भारत के भूतपूर्व सेनापति जनरल करिअप्पा का भी एक संदेश मंगाया जिस की अपने देशवासियों में बड़ी चर्चा है। जनरल करिअप्पा ने दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों को सन्देश देते हुए कहा है कि दिल्ली के युवा विद्यार्थियो, आज देश के स्वाभिमान को चीन के लोग इस प्रकार से चुनौती दे रहे हैं और एक नई परिस्थिति देश के सामने आ कर खड़ी हो गई है इसलिए मैं तुम को यह कहूंगा कि

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

अपने पूर्वजों की पुरानी परम्पराओं को स्मरण कर थोड़ा सशक्त होने की कोशिश करो और देश को किसी भी कठिन परिस्थिति से बचाने के लिए कुछ तैयारी करो। जनरल करिअप्पा ने देश के विद्यार्थियों को इस प्रकार का सन्देश दिया है। इसी प्रकार का एक सन्देश और आवश्यक निर्देश वर्तमान प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री श्री कृष्ण मेनन ने अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व दिया था। बम्बई में एक भाषण में उन्होंने कहा कि हम देश के लिए ढाई लाख युवकों की एक प्रतिरक्षा सेना बनायेंगे जो देश पर किसी प्रकार की भी विपत्ति आने पर किसी भी समय काम आ सके।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जिस प्रस्ताव को मैं सदन में उपस्थित कर रहा हूं, उसके लिए केवल मेरी सम्मति ही नहीं बल्कि भारत का हर समझदार नेता और हर समझदार मस्तिष्क भी इस आवश्यकता को अनुभव कर रहा है कि देश के सामने इस प्रकार की स्थिति आ गई है कि देश की युवा पीढ़ी को सैनिक शिक्षा से दीक्षित किया जाए और सैनिक शिक्षण उनके लिए अनिवार्य कर दिया जाए। जहां मैं यह प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित करने जा रहा हूं वहां अपने आसपास के दूसरे देशों की चर्चा भी कुछ कर देना चाहता हूं और बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां क्या स्थिति है। यह मैं इस दृष्टि से उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं ताकि हम देख सकें कि दूसरे देशों में क्या स्थिति है। अपनी बगल में एक छोटा सा देश अफगानिस्तान है। वहां पर इस प्रकार की स्थिति है कि सैनिक शिक्षण एक विशेष अवस्था में आ कर उन्होंने अनिवार्य कर दिया। उन्होंने अवश्य यह कहा है कि सैनिक शिक्षा जिस अवस्था में दी जाती है वह केवल लड़कों के लिए अनिवार्य है लड़कियों के लिए अनिवार्य नहीं है। लेकिन अफगानिस्तान के लोगों ने अपने देश की चार दीवारी की रक्षा के लिए और विश्व के तनावपूर्ण वातावरण में अपनी स्थिति को बराबर ज्यों का त्यों स्वाभिमानपूर्ण बनाये रखने के लिए यह अवश्य घोषित किया है कि अफगानिस्तान के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सैनिक शिक्षण लेना आवश्यक है, अनिवार्य है।

इसी प्रकार से और देशों को भी आप देखें। फ्रांस नैपोलियन बोनापार्ट का देश कहलाता है। फ्रांस के सामने एक ऐसी परिस्थिति द्वितीय महायुद्ध में उत्पन्न हुई। जब द्वितीय महायुद्ध चल रहा था तो फ्रांस के सेनापति मार्शल पेतां थे। उनके पास एक बहुत बड़ी सुसज्जित सेना थी लेकिन उस सेना ने चौदह दिन के अन्दर हिटलर की फौजों के सामने घुटने टेक दिए। प्रश्न करने वालों ने मार्शल पेतां को जा कर कहा तुम्हारा फ्रांस तो नैपोलियन बोनापार्ट का फ्रांस था, तो यह कैसी स्थिति पैदा हुई कि चौदह दिन में ही जर्मनी की फौजों के सामने तुम्हारी फौजों ने घुटने टेक दिए? मार्शल पेतां ने बड़े निराश स्वर से उत्तर दिया और कहा कि वे घुटने न टेकतीं तो क्या करतीं, फ्रांस की सेनाओं में ३५ वर्ष से कम कोई युवक हैं नहीं थे। मुझे अधेड़ उम्र के आदमी भरती करने पड़े क्योंकि फ्रांस में इस प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई थी कि फ्रांस की जो युवा पीढ़ी है वह विलासिता में इतनी डूबी हुई है कि जब युवक मुझे सेना में भरती करने के लिए मिले ही नहीं तो अधेड़ उम्र के लोगों को ही सेना में भरती करना पड़ा और आप जानते ही हैं कि अधेड़ उम्र के लोगों की उमंगों में भी अधेड़पन आ जाता है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि फ्रांस को १४ दिन में जर्मनी के आगे घुटने टेक देने पड़े। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि उसके पश्चात सैनिक शिक्षण को वहां अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है और आप जानकर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि आज फ्रांस जैसे देश में न केवल लड़कों के लिए बल्कि लड़कियों के लिए भी सैनिक शिक्षा देने को एक विशेष अवस्था के ऊपर अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। ग्रेट ब्रिटेन की ओर

अमरीका की स्थिति भी इसी प्रकार की है। अमरीका की स्थिति इस प्रकार है कि अमरीका के संविधान में एक अनुच्छेद ४२८२ है जिस में अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति को अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह वहां के विश्वविद्यालयों में और वहां के दूसरे विद्यालयों में इसी प्रकार के सैनिक शिक्षण के लिए आवश्यक व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। उसके लिए वहा पर डिविजन दिए हुए हैं। जो शब्द हैं, उनको मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं :—

"राष्ट्रपति असैनिक शिक्षा संस्थाओं में रक्षित अफसरों के एक ऐसे प्रशिक्षण दल की स्थापना कर सकेगा या उन्हें रख सकेगा जिसमें :—

(१) विश्वविद्यालयों में और उपाधि देने वाले कालिजों में और उन स्कूलों में जो केवल सैनिक शिक्षा देते हों और शिक्षा की उपाधि न देते हों उन्हे सेना के सचिव द्वारा योग्यता प्राप्त प्रमाणित किया गया हो—एक सीनियर डिवीजन।

(२) अन्य पब्लिक और गैर सरकारी स्कूलों में जूनियर डिवीजन।"

इस तरह की व्यवस्था उन के संविधान में है।

"शीर्षक सात की धारा ३०४ के अन्तर्गत जिस सरकारी विश्वविद्यालय अथवा सरकारी शिक्षा संस्था के लिए सैनिक शिक्षा प्रदान करना अनिवार्य है उन के अलावा किसी अन्य संस्था के अधिकारी अपने स्वस्थ छात्रों के लिए सैनिक शिक्षा का कम से कम दो वर्ष का ऐच्छिक या अनिवार्य पाठयक्रम की स्थापना करने और उसे जारी रखने के लिए सहमत हो और पाठयक्रम आरम्भ करने वाले प्रत्येक छात्र के लिए, जब तक कि उसे इस दायित्व से सचिव द्वारा विहित विनियमों के अन्तर्गत मुक्त न किया गया हो, उसे पूरा करना स्नातक की उपाधि के लिए एक अनिवार्य शर्त हो।"

इस प्रकार की सारी व्यवस्थायें हैं कि किस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति देंगे और किस प्रकार की दूसरी चीजें होंगी। लेकिन इस के साथ ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में एक और चीज भी है जिस को मैं आपके सामने रखने जा रहा हूं। जब द्वितीय महायुद्ध आरम्भ होने वाला था उस से भी तीन वर्ष पहले ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के लोगों ने अपने देश की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में सोचा और उन्होंने १९३९ के आरम्भ में जब कि शान्ति काल था, महायुद्ध आरम्भ नहीं हुआ था, उसी समय अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा के लिए व्यवस्था की। और अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की कि वहां पहले दो वर्ष का कोर्स इस प्रकार का होगा जो कि एक विशेष अवस्था के समर्थ और स्वस्थ लोगों के लिए लेना आवश्यक होगा। जब वह दो वर्ष का कोर्स कर चुकेंगे उस के बाद साढ़े तीन वर्ष का कोर्स होगा। इस प्रकार साढ़े पांच वर्ष के कार्य की व्यवस्था की। उस के बाद उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय सेवा ऐक्ट, १९४८-५० भी बनाया। यह साढ़े पांच वर्ष की सैनिक शिक्षा प्राप्त जो व्यक्ति होंगे, इस में उन के लिए यह निर्देश रखा गया कि कभी भी आपत्ति काल में अगर ग्रेट ब्रिटेन को आवश्यकता होगी तो उन लोगों को बुलाया जा सकेगा। वे व्यक्ति वैसे तो जा कर अपना अपना काम कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जिस समय आपत्ति काल होगा उस समय उन लोगों को सैनिक सेवा के लिए लिया जा सकेगा।

जो परिस्थितियां ब्रिटेन के सामने सन १९३९ में थीं, वही परिस्थिति भारत के सामने आज सन १९५९ में है। इसलिए हमें यह सोचना होगा कि ब्रिटेन के लोगों ने जो बुद्धिमत्ता आज से २० वर्ष पहले की, आज भारत के लोग उन परिस्थितियों की उपेक्षा नहीं कर सकते। इन परिस्थितियों में उन्हें भी देश की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में विचार करना होगा। मैं आप के

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

सामने ब्रिटेन, अमरीका, फ्रांस और अफगानिस्तान तथा उस से भी हट कर अपने पड़ोसी देश की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं जो कि कल तक हमारे देश का ही भूभाग था, और जिस को पाकिस्तान कहा जाता है । पाकिस्तान ने अपनी स्थिति को समझ कर सैनिक शिक्षा तो अनिवार्य नहीं की है, लेकिन फिर भी पाकिस्तान ने वहां पर सैनिक शिक्षण की विशेष रूप से व्यवस्था को उद्बोधन दिया है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि पाकिस्तान में बुर्कापोश महिलायें, जिन के पैर की खाल भी बुर्के से बाहर नहीं देखी जा सकती थी, इस के लिए आगे आई हैं । २०, २० और २२, २२ साल की लड़कियां तक अपनी कमर पर छः और सात सेर की राइफलें ले कर कराची और रावलपिंडी की सड़कों पर लेफ्ट राइट, लेफ्ट राइट करती चल रही हैं । सारे देश में सैनिक शिक्षण की दृष्टि से एक विशेष प्रकार का वातावरण तैयार किया जा रहा है । जब दूसरे देशों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है, जब हमारे पड़ोसी देश लड़कियों तक को सैनिक शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, उस के विपरीत हमारे देश में स्थिति क्या है ? हिन्दुस्तान में स्थिति यह है कि २५, २५ साल के नौजवानों को अम्बर चर्खा चलाने की ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है कि अम्बर चर्खा कैसे चलाया जाता है । जब दुनिया के अन्दर एक विशेष तरह की तनातनी पैदा हो रही है, हर एक देश अपनी रक्षा के लिए तैयारी कर रहा है, उस का वातावरण बना रहा है, हमारे देश में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो रही है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम थोड़ा सा अपनी समस्याओं के ऊपर विचार करें, और विचार करें इस दृष्टि से भी कि नहीं कहा जा सकता कि किस विपत्ति में इस देश को फंसना पड़े ।

आज हमारे देश में स्कूल और कालेजों में सैनिक शिक्षण चालू भी किया गया है । आज एन० सी० सी० और ए०सी० सी० के कोर्स हैं जो देश में प्रचलित हैं । लेकिन मुझे इन शब्दों को बड़े कष्ट और दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एन० सी०सी० और ए० सी० सी० के नाम पर स्कूलों और कालेजों में एक खिलवाड़ चल रहा है और रुपये का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है । इस प्रकार की शिक्षा से तो अगर ऐसी शिक्षा न चालू की जाती तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता । पहली बात तो यह है कि सेना में अगर किसी आदमी को दंडित करना हो या किसी आदमी को किसी प्रकार की सजा देनी हो तो ऐसे अधिकारियों को एन० सी० सी० में या ए० सी० सी० में ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए स्कूल या कालेज में भेजा जाता है । जो थर्ड ग्रेड और फोर्थ ग्रेड के आफिसर्स होते हैं उन को एन० सी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० के ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए भेजा जाता है । अगर यह चीज अनिवार्य है और उस को देने की आवश्यकता है तो क्यों नहीं प्रथम श्रेणी के आदमी इस की ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये भेजे जाते ? उनको वहां पर नियुक्ति होनी चाहिये फिर भी तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के अधिकारी वहां पर भेजे जाते हैं । दूसरी चीज यह है कि आज एन० सी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० की ट्रेनिंग लड़कों के लिए एक मनोरंजन की वस्तु बन गई है कि ड्रेस मिलेगी, और इस प्रकार की दूसरी चीजें मिलेंगी । कुछ ठेकेदारों को ठेके दे दिये जाते हैं वर्दी बनाने या दूसरी चीजें सप्लाई करने के लिए और रुपयों का दुरुपयोग होता चला जा रहा है । अगर यह चीज आवश्यक है तो आप एक स्तर पर स्कूल और कालेजों में इसे अनिवार्य क्यों नहीं करते और सेना के प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारी वहां क्यों नहीं भेजते ? आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि वहां पर विद्यार्थियों को जो ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है वह केवल आर्ट्स साइड के विद्यार्थियों के लिए है । लॉ के विद्यार्थियों को ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती, इंजीनियरिंग के विद्यार्थियों को ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती, मेडिकल के छात्रों को ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती । अगर ट्रेनिंग का लेना अनिवार्य है तो उन के लिए क्यों अनिवार्य नहीं है ? आखिरकार यह शिक्षण तो सभी को

प्राप्त करना चाहिए और शिक्षा की व्यवस्था उन के लिए होनी चाहिए । एक और भी दृष्टि से देश में सैनिक शिक्षण प्राप्त करना विद्यार्थियों के लिए अनिवार्य होता चला जा रहा है । जो छात्र तरुण हैं, जिन को विद्यालयों से स्नातक हो कर राष्ट्र का दायित्व सम्भालना है उन के अन्दर अनुशासन की प्रवृत्ति जागृत होनी चाहिए । आज अगर विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुशासनहीनता की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है तो उस के लिए मैं जहां विद्यार्थियों को दोषी ठहराना हूं वहां अपने शिक्षा विभाग और प्रबन्धक विभाग को उस से भी कहीं अधिक दोषी ठहराना चाहता हूं । उन की अपनी स्थिति इस प्रकार है कि अगर आज देश में विद्यार्थियों के अनुशासन के सम्बन्ध में कोई चर्चा आती है तो प्रबन्ध विभाग और शिक्षा विभाग में एक अलग पक्ष उन को मान कर विद्यार्थियों के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय होता है । आखिरकार वह विद्यार्थी, जिस के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की चर्चा की जाती है वह भी किन्हीं माता पिताओं के पुत्र होंगे, किन्हीं भाइयों के दूसरे भाई होंगे, किन्हीं बाप के बेटे होंगे, लड़कियां भी किन्हीं माताओं की पुत्रियां होंगी । वह बच्चे भी तो हमारे ही बच्चे हैं । उन लोगों को एक पक्ष मान कर उन के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय क्यों किया जाता है ? हम क्यों नहीं सोचते हैं कि वह भी हमारे परिवार के अंग हैं और उन की समस्या का समाधान करना हमारे लिए आवश्यक है । मेरा कहना इस प्रकार है कि विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर जो अनुशासनहीनता और इस प्रकार का वातावरण बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, जिस से देश के लोगों को छोड़ इस सदन के बहुत से व्यक्ति परिचित होंगे, उस अनुशासनहीनता का बहुत बड़ा दायित्व इस शिक्षा विभाग और प्रबन्धक विभाग के ऊपर है, वह विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिकांश प्रोफेसरों और अध्यापकों के ऊपर है जो विद्यार्थियों को अपना हथियार बना कर एक दूसरे प्रोफेसर के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं । कोई एक प्रोफेसर को गिराने के लिए या दूसरे प्रोफेसर को बढ़ाने के लिए उन का उपयोग करता है । इस प्रकार की चीजें चल रही हैं जिस का परिणाम यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के दो बहुत बड़े बड़े विश्वविद्यालय लखनऊ और इलाहाबाद के, इन परिस्थितियों के शिकार हो गये हैं और उन पर ताले पड़ गये हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य जल्दी समाप्त कर सकेंगे ?

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : जी नहीं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर आप अगली दफा जारी करें ।

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the 21st December, 1959/Agrahayana 30, 1881 (Saka).

[*Friday, December* 18, 1959/*Agrahayana* 27, 1881 (*Saka*)]

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1754.	Seminar on Public enterprises	5945–46
1755.	Stall Holders of Panchkuian Road	5947
1756.	Loan to displaced persons in Tripura	5947–48
1757.	Quota for supply of trucks and buses	5948
1758.	Fertiliser factories in Uttar Pradesh	5949
1759.	Manufacture of Sugar Machinery	5949–50

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1760.	Import of textile machinery	5950–51
1761.	Writing and printing paper	5951
1762.	Tibetan refugees in Almora	5951–52
1763.	Collection of rent from Kingsway Camp occupants	5952
1764.	Allotment of quarters at Reids Line, Delhi	5952–53
1765.	Export of chillies and tamarind	5953
1766.	Training in Handicrafts	5953–54
1767.	I.N.A. martyrs monument in Singapore	5954–55
1768.	Netaji Bose	5955
1769.	Payment of compensation	5955–56
1770.	Presentation of India of the Atomic Reactor at the U.S. pavilion, World Agricultural Fair	5957
1770-A.	Distribution of copper in Mirzapur	5957
1770-B.	Road in Berubari Area	5958
1770-C.	Coal Mines Provident Fund	5958–59
1770-D.	Coal Mines Provident Fund	5959
1770-E.	Integrated occupational health service	5959
1770-F.	Agricultural implements Industry in Punjab	5959–60

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 5962—65

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1958-59.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

(3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2697 dated the 4th December, 1959, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 making certain further amendment to the Cotton Control Order, 1955.

(4) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2599 dated the 24th November, 1959, issued under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(5) A copy of each of the following papers :—

(i) Report on the revision of the Patents Law by Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar.

(ii) Summary of the main recommendations made by Shri Justice N. Rajagopala Ayyangar in his report on the revision of Patents Law in India.

(6) A copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—

(i) Report (1959) of the Tariff Commission on the fair price of Zinc payable to the Metal Corporation of India Limited.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 15/15/Met/58 dated the 5th December 1959.

(iii) Statement explaining reasons why the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table during the period prescribed under the said sub-section.

(7) A copy of the statement showing the Recommendations made in the Report of the Consumer Goods Trade Development Mission which visited India in October-November, 1958 and decisions of the Government thereon.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(8) A copy of the Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the 43rd Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1959.

(9) A copy of the Annual Report of the Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1958-59.

(10) A copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Conversion of Railway Mileage) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. S.O. 2665 dated the 5th December, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956.

(11) A copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) The Minutes of the sittings (Fifty-second to Fifty-fifth) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolution held during the Ninth Session.

(ii) The Minutes of the sittings (Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth) of the Committee on Petitions held during the Ninth Session.

ARREST OF A MEMBER 5966

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a wireless message dated the 17th December, 1959, from the District Magistrate, Barabanki, intimating that Shri Ram Sewak Yadav was arrested under section 341, Indian Penal Code, on the 16th December, 1959.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS PRESENTED . . . 5966

Eighth Report was presented.

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . . 5966—71

Shri Assar dalled the attention of the Minister of Defence to the reported violations of Indian air space by unidentified planes over N.E.F.A. and Kamrup district of Assam.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 5971-72

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement on the Indo-Pakistan Financial talks held at New Delhi from 8th to 13th December, 1959.

BILLS PASSED . . 5973—6017

(1) The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) moved for the consideration of the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(2) The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis) moved for the consideration of the Married Women's Property (Extension) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY DEPUTY-SPEAKER *RE.* CORRECTION OF RESULT OF DIVISION . . 6011-15

The Deputy Speaker made an announcement regarding a correction in the figures of the division held on the substitute motion moved by Shri Vajpayee to the motion regarding price of sugarcane and sugar moved by Shri Khushwaqt Rai on the 17th December, 1959.

COLUMNS

MOTION *RE.* REPORT OF PAY COMMISSION 6017—32

Further discussion on the Report of Pay Commission continued. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . 6032-33

Fifty-fourth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED . . . . 6033—87

Further discussion on the Resolution *re.* Development of Drug Industry as State Concern concluded.

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED—*contd.*

and the Resolution was negatived. . .

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION . . 6087—98

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri moved the Resolution *re.* Compulsory Military Training in Educational Institutions. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1959/ AGRAHAYANA 30, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further discussion *re.* Food Situation and further discussion on the Report of Pay Commission.